

UAW WAGE FIGHT OPENS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The CIO United Auto Workers International Executive Board when it meets here Sept. 15, will have before it one of the hottest issues among the auto workers: a wage boost demand.

Presenting the issue to the board will be a ten-man committee representing a majority of

Skilled Workers in Captive Shops to Demand Action from International Executive Board

50,000 skilled workers in the metropolitan Detroit area. They will place their demand for a wage boost with the request the International Board okay, off or

on the record, a stoppage of skilled workers at one of the Big Three auto plants to put the wage drive into action and headlines.

They will have UAW president Walter P. Reuther over the barrel as he has assured the skilled workers since last January that he is for a wage boost to wipe out a portion of the differential between skilled workers in GM, Ford, Chrysler, Briggs and those in the jobbing shops.

The differential is conservatively estimated to be 60 cents an hour less than the skilled workers in the big plants get as compared to those in jobbing shops.

The member of the Big Three to be proposed for the dramatic demonstration for wage increases will probably be General Motors, Reuther's own "baby." It is reliably reported that he was in a series of off-the-record talks with one of Big Three ten days

ago, with possibly this in mind. And it could have been General Motors. After all, GM's C. E. Wilson writes in Readers Digest how "wonderful" the no-strike, wage-freeze, 5-year contract works for General Motors. The contract helped that corporation to roll up a profit of \$142,000,000 for the second quarter of 1952. For the first six months of 1952 GM netted \$269,000,000. So Wilson can "afford to listen to Reuther's troubles."

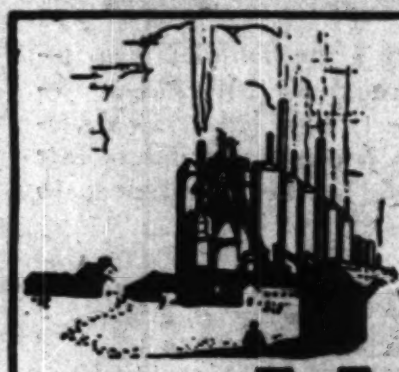
The dilemma in which the Reuther-controlled International Executive Board finds itself is that if they don't back a wage campaign for almost 50,000 skilled workers in Detroit, then the wage campaign will probably wildcat without them. Progressive forces have many outstanding leaders who won their leadership in struggles like this one. And if the International Execu-

tive Board decides to back up the wage battle, they know that no wage increase will ever be granted by one of the Big Three without a strike. The bosses will get behind the shield of Reuther's five-year, no-strike contract and scream "contract violation."

And if the skilled workers win, and everyone knows they can because of their decisive position in industry, then the dam bursts and 1,000,000 workers on production jobs, pinned down to a sub-standard living and penny raises will storm the heavens for a real wage increase.

And if Reuther and the Board crawl on this major battle, the coming 1953 spring convention of the UAW in Cleveland will undoubtedly regard the wage betrayal as the Achilles heel of the Reuther machine.

So, it will be quite a Board meeting here Sept. 15. Workers in this area are facing a \$4 to \$5 wage cut if rent controls go off, a five cent transit fare increase and a boost in the price of milk. All hell will break loose if wage increases of more than a few pennies are not forthcoming.



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HUNDREDS GREET CROCKETT, PLEDGE FIGHT FOR PEACE

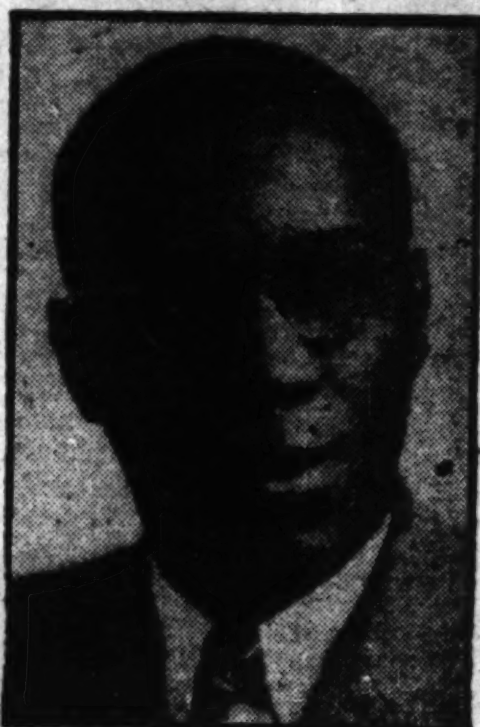
DETROIT.—Some four months ago two hundred friends bade goodbye to that fighting champion of civil rights, Negro leader and attorney George W. Crockett, Jr., when he was taken away to serve four months in Federal jail for alleged "contempt" while defending the Communist leaders in the Smith Act Foley Square frameup trials.

Four months later, last Saturday night, triple that number were on hand to bid him welcome home and join with him in pledging to get into the fight for peace, security and defense of civil rights for all. The standing room only space was even sold out at the Civil Rights Congress reception for Crockett, when Art McPhaul, CRC executive secretary opened the affair and introduced Ben Probe, chairman of the Detroit Chapter of the Lawyers Guild as master of ceremonies.

Crockett was then introduced by Rev. C. M. Metcalfe, Negro Minister who praised the spirit of Crockett and greeted the meeting as a demonstration of united people fighting for what is right and what Crockett stands for.

Crockett asked the audience to join with him in a moment of silence to pay tribute to Carl Winter, state chairman of the Michigan Communist Party now serving five years in Lewisburg Federal jail, a Smith Act victim.

"If the choice is sacrificing your



GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

principles to save yourself from going to jail, I say go to jail," Crockett said.

Everything, he said is tied in with the fight for peace. The fight against police brutality, for civil rights, will never be solved unless everyone does a job in the fight for peace.

"My contribution will be to carry on struggles for peace, security and civil rights, to continue the fight in the courts and in the field of politics," Crockett concluded.

20,000 PEACE CARDS TO TRUMAN

Michigan Peace Forces Mobilize for Cease-Fire, Children's Survival

WHAT WILL HENRY SAY?

DEARBORN.—A Ford worker said he had the makings of a story for us, so we went to see him. Said he:

"I see where Henry Ford II is going to broadcast over the radio in Berlin to the people of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and tell them what kind of freedom exists in Henry Ford's world and how they ought to exchange their world for his."

"I'll bet you that he will not tell them that we Ford workers only get a few minutes before lunch and a few minutes after lunch in his plants to answer nature's calls."

"Or that in the Press Steel Building in Ford's Rouge plant speedup is so intolerable that the shop leaders are asking for strike authorization."

Gov't Statistics Reveal Deaths From Speedup Mounting in U.S.

United States government figures reveal that speedup since the Korean war began boosted the 1951 toll of industrial accidents to 16,000 working men and women murdered and 2,000,000 maimed. The report, which was issued by the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee acknowledged that the lack of safety measures contributed to the rise in deaths and injuries.

Big Business greed for profits is responsible for the failure to provide safety measures. In 1949 the number of U. S. workers killed was 15,000 with 1,870,000 hurt. Wall Street's profits were \$23,200,000,000. With the boost in deaths in 1951 to 16,000 profits climbed correspondingly to \$25,900,000,000.

FEPC PETITION GETS WIDE BACKING IN RIVER ROUGE

RIVER ROUGE.—Broad participation by auto and steel unionists, church members, war veterans, members of Negro fraternal organizations is assuring the success of an Initiative Petition for Fair Employment Practices Ordinance launched here by the Downriver Citizens Committee.

With 1,100 signatures of registered River Rouge voters required to win a place on the Nov. 4 ballot, the committee was well on its way to 2,000 signatures.

The ordinance would make discrimination in employment punishable by \$200 fine and/or 60 days imprisonment. It would mark a real break through in the notorious jimcrow practiced by Downriver employers.

Greet Smith Act foe; Winter 46 on Sept. 25

Carl Winter, one of the Communist Party leaders railroaded to five years in jail under the Smith Act frameup, will spend his 46th birthday behind prison walls on Sept. 25.

Birthday greetings can be sent to Carl Winter, P.M.B. No. 19349, Federal Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

BULLETIN
A strike was voted by UAW-CIO Cadillac-GM workers because a series of grievances discussed for one year, under the five-year contract remain unsettled. Meanwhile a national GM workers conference meets in the Hotel De-troiter, Friday, Sept. 13.

DETROIT.—The story of the terrible plight of children in a war-ravaged deeply moved Detroiters who last week attended a lecture by Mrs. Ray Wechsler, under sponsorship of the Michigan Council for Peace.

Mrs. Wechsler, a teacher who has devoted a lifetime to underprivileged children, attended the world conference on children's problems held in Vienna last spring.

She reported on the pitiful condition of children in colonial and Marshall-ized countries—the disease, undernourishment, child labor and even sale into slavery. Their cultural development, she said, is twisted by widespread reading of American-made "comic" books, with their emphasis on war, horror, crime.

The Korean delegate's story was most terrible of all for the American delegates to hear: the wanton destruction of North Korea's many new cultural, health and educational institutions and the brutal wiping out of women and children by the hundreds of thousands. The audience shuddered as Mrs. Wechsler told of a locked house, jammed with women and tots, which had been put to the torch, and of other fearful atrocities.

She transmitted her own deep need to answer the Korean delegate's plea: Work for our children! Get America to sign the Geneva convention banning bacteriological warfare!

Arising from last week's meeting was a renewed determination not to allow America to take the Nazi path, nor to allow Americans to claim, as the Germans did, that they "didn't know."

Rev. Charles A. Hill, Peace Council chairman, compared the fire-bombing of 78 cities to the single crime of Lidice and urged pressure on all political candidates to take a stand for genuine peace now. The Council's ballot, asking whether signers favor immediate cease-fire and world peace through negotiation, will be taken into the streets of Detroit. And plans will be made for conference on the needs of children here in Detroit, in America, in the world.

A. B. MAGIL

- Mexico Correspondent for Michigan Worker
- Authority on Jewish History
- Author, "Israel in Crisis"

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What the Changes Mean in the Soviet Communist Party

By JOSEPH CLARK
MOSCOW, USSR.

THE FIRST major document being discussed by the many millions of Soviet Communists in preparation for the 19th Party Congress is the proposed new five-year plan. Second is the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules. This latter has evidently caused considerable speculation in the west.

Comment in the capitalist press and radio on the proposed amendments is ludicrous for the usual reason. That is, they speculate on everything under the sun and ignore the clear language of the documents themselves. In conversations with Russians I've heard them express surprise and amusement at the flurry of excitement caused in the west by the proposal to substitute a Presidium for the Political Bureau and to eliminate the Organizational Bureau. These aren't the major changes proposed in the draft Rules. But since they have caused so much crackpot comment in the capitalist press let's refer to the simple text of the documents.

THUS, the Theses of Khrushchev's report on the Party Rules state:

"It is advisable to reorganize the Political Bureau into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, because the name 'Presidium' corresponds better to the functions actually performed by the Political Bureau at present. As regards the routine organizational work of the Central Committee, it is advisable, as practice has shown, to concentrate it in one body—the Secretariat—since there is no further need of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee."

"In this connection paragraph 34 of the Rules should read as follows: 'The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union forms a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, primarily organizing verification of fulfillment of Party decisions and selection of cadres.'"

Simply that. "Presidium" as a word, more accurately describes the functions performed by the Political Bureau. And abolition of the Organizational Bureau ends previous overlapping with the Secretariat.

THE SECOND CHANGE that has aroused so much interest in the west is in the name of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev theses:

"The time has come for a more exact title for our Party. It is expedient that henceforth the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be named the 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union,' taking into account that, first, the name of the Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is more exact, and secondly, at the present time there is no need to retain the dual name of the Party—Communist and Bolshevik—since the words 'Communist' and 'Bolshevik' express one and the same content."

Many years ago Lenin pointed out that for a long time the Bolsheviks operated under a name—Social Democrats—which was not precise or scientific. But the Party did all right, because it was the programmatic content that counted and the content was Marxist Leninist. Later the name was changed to conform to reality.

tific terminology—Communist—and at the same time maintaining the traditional title—Bolshevik. The latter of course arose when the Marxists were a majority (bolshinstvo) and the opportunists a minority (menshinstvo) at the Party Congress of 1903.

THE PRESENT CHANGE eliminates the dual title, substitutes a name that is precise and at the same time conveys the same content as the traditional one.

The key to understanding the really important changes proposed in the Rules is contained in the brief definition of the Party's tasks. This reads:

"Now the principal tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists in building Communist society by way of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, in steadily raising the material and cultural level of society, in educating the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, in strengthening to the utmost active defence of the Soviet homeland against the aggressive actions of her enemies."

AMENDMENTS and changes have been proposed in the Party Rules because Communists never cling to forms and ideas which become outmoded due to changed conditions. Long ago Stalin pointed out that there is a dogmatic and a creative approach to Marxism. A Communist takes the latter approach both in organizational as well as in political-theoretical questions.

In the years before World War II the Soviet Union successfully completed construction of a socialist society. This means that all exploiting classes were eliminated. It means that the exploitation of man by man was ended. And it also means that distribution was based on the principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." (Continued on Page 6)



SIMON W. GERSON (center, surrounded by campaign workers) is shown as he filed 4,316 signatures on nominating petitions of the People's Rights Party for Congress from Brooklyn's 13th C.D. Receiving the petition is Election Board Clerk William Hazleton. The Freedom Party has filed 3,128 signatures for Benjamin J. Davis for State Assembly for Harlem's 11th A.D. Gerson is one of the defendants in the Foley Square trial of working class leaders under the Smith Act; Davis has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a victim of the Smith Act.

BEN'S NAME IS STILL DEAR IN THEIR HEARTS

Nearly 1 out of 4 voters signed to put him on the ballot

By ABNER W. BERRY

PROOF of the place, Benjamin J. Davis, Harlem leader and legislator, occupies in the hearts and memories of his former constituents was the fact that 3,128 of his closest neighbors signed Freedom Party petitions naming him the candidate for State Assembly in Manhattan's 11th Assembly District.

By this time, the newspapers had "forgotten" the courageous lawyer who had defended Angelo Herndon, helped free the Scottsboro defendants and then went on to become a one-man perpetual demonstration against war and racism in New York City. But not the people. They knew Davis, remembered him and proved they were ready to fight for him as he had fought for and with them before the prison bars closed behind in July, 1951, one of the first Smith Act frameup victims.

"I KNEW BEN and I'm in the fight for him," a veteran Negro Democrat told a petition circulator. "That man has no business in jail. Why if it had not been for Ben Davis we would not have any housing projects."

The speaker, a neighbor of Davis in West 126th St., then took the petition he had signed and ob-



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

tained nine more signatures from his fellow party enrollees.

Further uptown, on 130th St., a woman who looked fifty-ish told the canvasser she had been a Democrat for 23 years, signed the petition and remarked:

"I want you to know that I fully disagree with Ben Davis in politics, but he has got a right to be on the ballot. I think I can get some of my friends to join me on that, too."

A MOVING SCENE was enacted on 118th St., one evening when a Freedom Party worker canvassed a blind man. In the

middle of the canvasser's introduction of the Davis program for peace and against juncrowism, the sightless man interrupted:

"Madam, I know just what Mr. Davis stood for. I know what you mean by peace in Korea. I'd like to do more than sign—I'd like to speak for Ben Davis, if you think that would help, although I've never been a speaker."

Jesse Gray, Davis' campaign manager, told this reporter that the blind man's name is now on the list of volunteer workers for the Freedom Party.

A YOUNG MAN in 130th St. was impatient when approached by canvasser's.

"Where have you been?" he asked. "Of course, I know Ben Davis. You remember when Mr. Davis came out of jail in 1949 and they had that torch light parade? I was in that parade."

The young man signed and joined the campaign truck as a speaker.

There were many who knew not only Ben Davis, but the late Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., who was a Republican political leader in Georgia. One of these was a pastor of a fairly large church who was canvassed on 8th Ave. He signed the petition and volunteered:

"I knew Ben and his father and loved both of them. I will take this matter up with my congregation so that those who live in Ben's district will know what they are signing when you come around."

CANVASSERS reported that more than a third of all persons approached were willing to aid the Davis campaign but would not sign out of fear of losing their jobs. One man who had signed a petition came in disturbed the next day asking that his name be removed. He explained that he was not opposed to the Davis campaign; he was willing to do anything aid; but he was sure to lose his job if his name was discovered on the petition. His name was removed and he made a cash donation to the Freedom Party.

More than one signer asked to be placed on the list of volunteer worker and admonished: "But be sure you do call us this time. This last time no one showed up." Others wanted literature about Davis and a number wanted to know more about Communism.

IN SEVEN election districts, more than one-third of the registered voters signed Davis petitions. And 23 percent of the 14,000-odd voters in the 11th A. D. signed.

Their was a complete press blackout on the Davis campaign, but the memory of the former councilman was strong, and the community "grape vine" spread the news daily of the new phase in the fight for peace and equality. Davis was in jail, but the response of his neighbors proved that he was not isolated nor forgotten. Ben Davis is still politically active in Harlem.

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peace referendum

Your Ballot

I want

a "cease fire" in Korea NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

I VOTE YES ☐

Mark Here

I VOTE NO ☐

Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

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Address _____

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Issued as a public service by the
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PEACE REFERENDUM BALLOT issued by the American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72nd St., New York City, has been issued in 250,000 copies in the first printing. The ballot calls for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference. Results of the referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office.

The Un-Americans Steal Out of 'Unfriendly' Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Rebuffed and routed, the House Un-American Committee left Chicago, abandoning its scheduled two-week anti-labor witchhunt after three and a half days. Dozens

of subpoenaed witnesses were told not to appear and that the committee was suddenly leaving town. The labor unions here celebrated what they called "the strikebreaking committee's worst defeat."

The change in plans was announced Friday after the testimony of leaders of the packinghouse union here failed to produce the startling revelations the committee had promised.

The most telling blow against the probers' attempts to smash the Harvester strike was a spirited mass meeting on the previous night where Chicago unions, CIO and independent, rallied strongly to the support of the Harvester strikers.

The last labor witness called was Herbert March, organizer for the big Armour local in Chicago, who threw into the teeth of the committee members the charge that they had come here to disrupt the labor unions at a time when they were carrying on the most bitter struggle with the employers.

WOOD LEAVES

Acting committee chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) claimed that the committee had no such anti-labor intentions. Replied March:

"I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement. If you think of any other reason why I have been called here, you're welcome to do so."

Shortly before this exchange, Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, chairman of the committee, left the hearing with a sudden "heart attack"—which turned out to be a case of indigestion.

The committee members made it clear that they did not like the atmosphere of hostility and resistance in Chicago. Their first shock came on Tuesday morning when the hearing opening with a giant picket line around the federal building.

NO HYSTERIA

The pickets, most of them Harvester strikers, then marched up to the hearing room and staged a stormy demonstration which virtually drowned out the testimony of the first stoolpigeon who was then on the stand.

Three days later, the large rally in the UE Hall revealed that the redbaiting attack of the committee had boomeranged against the probers. Reports from the shops showed not one incident of hysteria against the shop workers or union leaders who had been named by the committee as "reds."

On the contrary, hatred and resentment against the committee mounted with each day of the hearing. A shop leader in one farm equipment plant was "hailed as a hero" after he had run the committee's gauntlet as an unfriendly witness.

Leaders of the CIO auto workers and shoe workers as well as spokesmen for many independent unions came to the rally to pledge their support for the embattled 30,000 Harvester strikers. The call then went out for a mass picketing demonstration at the Harvester plants on Monday morning.

PREPARATIONS

The Un-American Committee announced that instead of remaining in Chicago, they would call Chicago unionists to Washington to testify on October 13.

Their arrival here followed months of preparation and education in the shops here in which the pro-war and anti-labor purposes of the committee were explained to thousands of workers, illustrated by full reports on the record of the committee and of its members in Congress.

This was done through leaflets, special shop meetings and mass rallies. Throughout the hearing, daily bulletins were distributed at the shop gates so that the workers could get the facts on the proceedings instead of the version in the commercial press.

By the time the committee arrived, it was thoroughly identified as "a strikebreaking outfit." In order to defend itself against these charges, the committee, was compelled to dismiss three leaders of the Harvester strike who had been subpoenaed to face the witchhunting inquiry.

PEACE ISSUE

The Chicago Council for Labor Unity instructed the committee to "get out of town." That's what the committee did, finding itself unwelcome here and unable to perform its usual functions for the employers.

Its latter labor witness, March, claimed his constitutional right to refuse to answer all questions relating to the labor movement, progressive organizations or his political beliefs.

Rep. Walter "advised" March to answer. "I prefer the advice of my counsel," snapped March, "rather than that of a committee which is unfriendly to labor and my union."

In accordance with the legal defense strategy of the witnesses, March refused to answer questions concerning his support of the American Peace Crusade.

"Is there anything wrong with a peace movement?" Rep. Harold Velde (R. Ill.) asked slyly.

"No," March replied, "I think we need plenty of movement to bring about peace."

"Isn't it a fact," countered Velde, "that the APC is not a movement for peace for the United States but peace for Russia?"

This was considered a blunder by Rep. Walter and he proceeded to "correct" his red-faced colleague.

The committee was stymied in the previous session when it called packinghouse union leaders Samuel Murray and Sam Parks.

Parks, who is also chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council, showed his hostility at the outset by demanding to know the names of all the committee members and exhibiting a special interest in those from the South. He was quickly dismissed by the Committee after a few routine questions.

The committee had subpoenaed a number of other union leaders to appear here during the next few days. Their appearances were cancelled as the committee hastily left town.

"We stand solidly behind you," said the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act in a telegram to Leon Beverly, President of Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers. Beverly, who is also National chairman of the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act, was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Committee.



Fear and 'The Bomb' Are Wrecking Our Schools

By MICHAEL SINGER

A 17-YEAR-OLD STUDENT told his French teacher Tuesday: "I can't see much sense in learning French, I'll probably be going into the army soon." Another draft-age student in a Bronx high school asked his dean: "What's the use of figuring out my program

to maintain what it called the "average class size." This inadequate teaching staff budget was slashed drastically by the Impeller Administration and, in addition to the 7,000 kindergarten children kept out of school by the Board of Education's reduced budget recommendations, the Mayor blocked another 2,000 children from entering school.

THE ATTITUDE was reflected among faculty members too. One conservative junior high school civics teacher said: "Once I felt like holding discussions on current events. Now I'm playing it safe. This term I'm sticking to simple, dull subjects. With the situation what it is today I don't dare hold discussions on important issues, like the elections or relations with foreign governments."

This was only one of the war hysteria effects in the school system as 900,000 students in New York's five boroughs began their fall term in the most critical period of the city's public school history. From the need for decent textbooks and elementary material to morale and academic freedom, the school system was showing signs of a crackup.

SOME OUTLINES of the grim picture follows:

To accommodate the 25,000 increased enrollment over last year the city built nine new schools, each with an average classroom population of 1,000. This left the problem of finding room for the other 16,000 new students.

Last year 71 percent of all the elementary school classrooms had 30 or more children; 75 percent of all junior high school classes were overcrowded; 66 percent of all high school classes were jammed with a 30-seat room occupied by 35 to 45 students; and 56 percent of all vocational school classes had insufficient seats to handle the occupants. Even worse, an average of 40 students were forced to attend single classes in 3,341 schoolrooms in the elementary system alone. Add to that the 25,000 increased enrollment this term and an addition of only nine schools and the picture resembles a subway train at the peak of the rush hour.

THE BOARD of Education, which has geared its policies to the bipartisan war program and has engaged in a witchhunt terror drive against democratic-minded teachers, submitted a personnel program to the Board of Estimate

have made impossible extension of school programs in 47 percent of the nation's cities where such plans had already been blueprinted. It has been estimated that only \$2 billion of the \$60 billion allocated for "defense" could alter this picture appreciably.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath recently declared that 34,500,000 children and adults will attend the nation's schools in 1952, the largest enrollment in history. Elementary schools will have 1,600,000 more pupils than last year and secondary schools will be increased by 95,000 more students.

Teacher real salaries are further reduced by the increased pension rates they must pay, tax boosts, price spirals and runaway war inflation. Only a \$500 across-the-board salary boost to all school employees can begin to alleviate this salary crisis.

IF THE CITY'S school program, largest and heaviest budgeted in the country, is in a decrepit, demoralized, chaotic state, the school picture for the entire country is no whit different. Late in August, the National Education Association research department revealed that the "mobilization and national defense efforts during the past two years have aggravated problems for the public schools."

This was a cautiously understated reflection of the great havoc wrought the youth of the nation by the diversion of funds from schools to atom bombs. The NEA survey of 1270 school systems in cities ranging from 2,500 to 500,000 population, showed a crisis in every aspect of education; understaffed classrooms, inability to get materials for completion of schools already begun, a hesitancy to start new construction, rapidly mounting enrollment, increased teacher militancy for salary increases, student demoralization reflected in strikes and protests over curtailed programs, etc.

PENTAGON DEMANDS for funds and its priority on materials

HERE IS a summary of the country's school crisis:

- 158,600 new teachers are needed and McGrath said "this does not take into consideration new teachers needed to replace substandard and emergency teachers, to relieve overcrowded classes and double sessions, or to enrich the curriculum by addition of new subject fields." He might have also said it doesn't take into account the mass of firings, the increasing number of resignations because of low salaries and backbreaking class loads, and the breakdown of health among teachers resulting in extra assignments for the faculty.
- But even leaving the old curriculum as it was and retaining the present overcrowded classrooms and double sessions, McGrath said the U. S. schools will be 52,000 teachers short of the BARE MINIMUM needed to maintain the emergency standards of 1951.
- Sixty-one percent of the nation's classrooms are overcrowded.
- One of every 5 pupils attends a fire-trap school though there have been an average of 2,100 school fires a year in the past 15 years.
- To overcome this safety hazard in 1952 a minimum of 53,000 new classrooms are required. If the New York City construction rate of 9,000 classes this term is an indication of the nation's progress (and New York City has the largest school budget of any state in the union), then the 1,400,000 new pupils anticipated in 1953 and the 1,200,000 additional students in 1954, plus the 700,000 more expected in the fall of 1955 are doomed to a school nightmare unprecedented in the nation's history.

vis is the cost of war to the youth of America.

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Win Union Shop in Grand Haven Foundry; UE Strikes Koywood

GRAND HAVEN.—Seven months of strike, during which many of the 127 workers, Negro and white, went hungry, paid off last week with a victory for AFL Auto Union Local 860 in the Grand Haven Brass Foundry. Workers won a union shop and wage increases. All are being recalled to work. They attribute their success to the outstanding solidarity between Negro and white, and the whole local's determination to achieve the relative security of a union shop.

BENTON HARBOR.—United Electrical and Radio Workers Union members at the Kaywood Corp. went on strike Aug. 21, because the company refused to negotiate a new contract. The previous contract expired on that date. Major issues are bringing wages up to average in the community; adequate seniority protection; reinstatement of all suspended members. Six union attempts to get the company to negotiate were turned down.

Fight Sweet's Denaturalization

DETROIT.—Sam Sweet, former educational director of Plymouth UAW Local 51, is planning to appeal Judge Theodore Levin's decision revoking his citizenship. The appeal to the Circuit Court in Cincinnati must be lodged within 60 days of the Aug. 8 decision. Sweet's attorney, Ernest Goodman, estimates the cost at \$1,500. He was fingered by Clayton Fountain, UAW staff member and a government stoolie.

Funds are being raised through the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 1442 Griswold, and by a committee of Sweet's friends and fellow unionists. When action was first started against him it was timed to disrupt the Chrysler strike, but his own local voted unanimously to fight for him, as did Local 600 and other auto locals. These resolutions will stand, and can undoubtedly facilitate the necessary fund-raising.

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10 Cents Wage Cut If Rent Controls End, UAW Pledges Fight, 20 Speakers Say "Keep Controls"

DETROIT.—Lifting of rent controls means 30 percent increase in rents for 250,000 auto workers here, or the equivalent of a 10-cent wage cut, Emil Mazey, CIO auto union secretary treasurer told Common Council at a hearing to maintain rent control.

Mazey said that the UAW would not stand for a employer cutting wages 10 cents an hour and he is sure organized labor will not stand for a wage cut in this fashion.

Mazey was among 20 some speakers from labor, the Negro peoples organization, the Progressive Party and individual citizens

who in no uncertain terms demanded the Council keep controls.

Mazey said there were eight reasons why the Council should keep controls. He dramatically pointed to the Council balcony where a Negro auto worker, Oliver Wilson with his wife and six children sat there, who has been evicted Friday, Sept. 4 for being three weeks behind in rent. Wilson had lived there for ten years and this was the first time he was behind in rent. Mazey told the council that hundreds will face eviction like this because they will be unable to pay higher rents. Will be unable to move out into

new homes, because of the Council's refusal to build low-cost federal financed housing. Detroit was entitled to 14,850 rental units from Federal funds.

Mazey said further, "If rents and evictions are decontrolled the streets of Detroit will be filled with evicted children and rain-soaked furniture. Therefore we of UAW demand not only a continuation of rent and eviction controls, but also a sweeping revision of laws that permit such outrageous acts as in the Wilson case to be perpetrated against the people."

Other speakers said:

State Senator Charles Diggs, Jr. . . . "stop the movement to break controls." Rev. I. Paul Taylor . . . "when the people fought for the 8 hour day, to end the sweat shops, the same elements who say rent controls are Socialist said the same about these questions and social security."

Jerome Shore, campaign director, Progressive Party . . . "We back the demand of labor here today. The Negro community will receive

highest raises with the worst housing . . . hundreds of veterans will be forced to continue to pay out \$500,000 to get housing faster from fixers. . . . Expressways and so-called slum clearance evicted over 20,000 but you councilmen built no new housing . . . demand you build low cost, non-segregated housing."

Frank X. Martel, AFL . . . "Muskegon lifted controls three months ago, rents went up 51 per cent. . . ."

Finley Allen, secretary Detroit Building Trades, AFL and member Detroit Housing Commission . . . "there are no vacancies for people to go if rents go up. . . ."

Al Barbour, CIO . . . "Population has increased 250,000 and we have 50,000 fewer rental units than we had in 1942, rent control must be kept. . . ."

Others who spoke were Ben Kocel, Harold Norris, Harold Dahl, Francis Naughton, Charles Edgcombe, James Inglis, Jack Vaughn, Ed Turner, Jewish war veteran and others.

Big Dairies, with Federal Aid, Set to Milk Consumer Again

DETROIT.—If the threatened boost in milk prices goes through next month, it will be the fourth in the two years since the federal milk administrator has been foisted on the consuming public. The school kids already are forced to pay one cent more for their half pint portions.

School authorities upped the price to the kids after the dairies boosted their price to the schools from 4 1/4 to 4 1/2c. Last year the schools took the 1/4c loss; this year—for the first time in history—they are profiting on the sale of this all-important food—which most folks

think should be subsidized in the first place.

Last fall the creameries got away with a price boost on the claim that the farmers were receiving an increase. In the spring, when the farmers got a cut, the consumers got no price decrease (as they did in many other cities). Under the federal milk marketing administration's phony scheme, farmers again this fall undoubtedly will get a boost in the so-called "base" price for while milk, although no over-all increase. Nevertheless, the consumers will be "milked" again, unless protests get the Common Council to act.

NAACP Head Scores Excello, Reuther on Job Discrimination

DETROIT.—The Excello Co., which prevented 800 Negro women from getting back their jobs after the last war, was under fire again by the NAACP here for relegating Negro workers to menial jobs. UAW President Walter Reuther, who talks a good fight against discrimination, was also being asked some pointed questions by NAACP local leader Arthur L. Johnson.

Johnson, NAACP executive secretary, wrote Reuther and the company: "We consider the problem of job discrimination as one of great urgency and of serious import . . . from the viewpoint of Negroes who are largely affected by it. . . ."

In requesting that Reuther do something about job discrimination, Johnson stated: "We are deeply concerned by the passiveness of union bargaining agents on these types of cases (discrimination in upgrading practices). Even though the general membership may be opposed to a non-discriminatory upgrading policy the local union has a responsibility to follow the Constitution and rules of the International Union."

"On one occasion several Ne-

gro employees (our information is that a number of Negro workers on nightshift walked out 3 weeks ago because a Negro fellow worker who had been promised upgrading for two years was still being stalled) became dissatisfied with the up-grading practice and walked out. Not only did the white employees remain in the plant, but they also performed the jobs that the Negroes had been performing. We do not condone the employees for their unauthorized action, however this clearly demonstrates why management feels secure in maintaining its present policy.

"It is our thinking that these situations could be practically avoided if, during contract negotiations, as much emphasis were placed on clearly defined non-discriminatory employment and upgrading practices as on economic and other fringe benefits," Johnson concluded.

The following is the CIO auto union's Model Clause against discrimination about which Reuther talks but never writes into contracts:

"The Company agrees that it will not discriminate in the hiring of employees, or in their training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharge, or otherwise, because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status."

NOTE: The column by Arthur McPhaul, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan, will be resumed next week.



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American Trade Unionism—William Z. Foster	2.85
Daughters and Sons—Kung Chueh and Yuan Ching	\$3.50

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PAYOFF? — Remember Stoolie Eric Dearnley? He was the one-time educational director of Plymouth UAW Local 51 who was expelled for admittedly embezzling \$2,000 of the local's funds. Well, federal authorities worked on him for a year and a half until he turned up to testify as star government witness against Sam Sweet. This "reputable witness" testimony was chiefly responsible for Judge Levin's decision revoking Sweet's American citizenship. Anyhow — the followup is that somewhere — since the Sweet trial in August — Dearnley suddenly secured enough do-re-me to become the proprietor of a large motel in New Mexico.

PIE — Andrew Fruehauf, millionaire auto tycoon, who dabbles in pie-in-the-sky orations in the newspaper, he bought, the Detroit Tribune, ought to dish out a little of that pie right here on earth. Workers in his Canadian plant are striking for 10 cents an hour. He only wants to give them a nickel.

TRADE — Trade with Peoples China could provide two million additional jobs for U.S. workers, according to an economic expert appointed by the U.S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of trade with Asian nations.

SALE — Watch for the Chrysler Corporation possibly buying the stock of the Briggs Mfg. Co. and thus taking over the outfit. Story has it that inner-family feuds will cause the sale of Briggs' stock. Same feud will be the reason for

Letter in Detroit Urges Candidates Poll on Korea Peace

DETROIT.—A writer to the Detroit Free Press letter box appeals to all readers to write to candidates for office in 1952 and tell them to work for the end of the war in Korea.

Excerpts from the letter are: "In five short months my son will be compelled to register for possible draft. Can anyone give our sons a sane, sensible reason why they must lose their liberty, limbs and lives in a third world war. . . ."

"We parents of sons already fighting in Korea . . . and parents of sons soon to be drafted will roar out—return the North Korean war prisoners to where they belong as our sons are much more important than such technicalities which may be holding up the peace."

"Let all of us, usually called the

the reported sale of the Jimcrow Detroit Tigers.

OUCH—The gravy train for two labor renegades, Roy Lancaster, and Dave Averill (who stoolied for the Un-Americans), is about to dry up. They will lose the advertising contract for Ford Facts right after Carl Stellato takes it over.

MATHEMATICIAN — Jack Conway, Reuther administrator over Ford Local 600, used some of the math he learned in the University of Chicago to claim recently in Ford Facts that because of the work of the Reuther Administrators the local was now worth over \$1,000,000. What the story didn't tell was what the local union owed. If the local was in the black it was because of the care by local officers of expenditures, not Conway's mathematics.

"HUMAN ENGINEERING"—Chrysler Corporation officials in California assign old workers nearing retirement age to cutting weeds. They were sent to a vacant field and along the railroad tracks. The heat of the sun was terrific. Jack Stevenson, a retired carpenter, was found dead in his yard after working in the sun.

A PAIR—Charles E. Wilson of General Electric has been named national campaign chairman of the 1952 "Crusade for Freedom." His partner is Henry Ford II, chairman of the outfit. Ford just left for Europe last week to open up a truck plant in Franco Spain at Barcelona.

inarticulate masses, become articulate and write our candidates, now before election. . . ."

Meanwhile the Michigan Peace Council announced that in a poll "Peace is the issue in '52," started by them, the people voting in the first 300 ballots overwhelmingly cast their vote for an immediate cease fire in Korea, and to settle the main differences after the cease fire through negotiations.

Each weekend, the MPC spokeswoman said, will be spent getting ballots filled out and delegations will visit all candidates for public office and present the poll results to them.

**Michigan Edition
of THE WORKER**

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Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Why the Un-Americans 'Didn't Like Chicago'

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The House Un-American Committee tangled with the Chicago labor movement for three and a half days—and quit cold. What are the facts behind this stinging defeat of the Committee? What was it that literally ran them out of town with only a fraction of their scheduled witchhunt completed here? The facts are these:

LIFE SPAN

If you are poor, or not white, you do not stand much chance of living to three score and ten, the figures now being given as the average life span.

WOMAN TODAY

A weekly page devoted to activities of women here and abroad. This week: how Detroit welcomed Progressive Party candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass, and the story of a Michigan farm woman.

IN THE MAGAZINE



Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 37 26 September 14, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

1. The workers in the shops were prepared for the congressional probes, understood their role as war-mongers and strikebreakers, repelled them with a splendid display of unity and militant resistance.

2. The Harvester strikers, main target of the Committee, remained firm and gathered the broadest support of Chicago unionists in a stirring mass rally held at the very climax of the Committee's visit here.

3. The hearings themselves confirmed the most damaging accusations which have been against the Committee and served to heighten the resentment in the shops instead of creating the confusion and hysteria that the Committee had planned.

MONTHS of intense educational work by the unions in the shops prior to the Committee's arrival was recognized as the key to the most crushing defeat ever suffered by the congressional witchhunters.

Here are some of the blow-by-blow highlights of the week in which the hearings were held:

TUESDAY—The hearings opened with a powerful demonstration by unionists who picketed the federal building, marched up to the hearing room, drowned out the proceedings with a hearty rendition of "Solidarity Forever" and the chanted invitation to the Committee to "get out of town."

The demonstration set the tone of resistance for the hearings. It was a blow from which the Committee never recovered.

(Continued on Page 8)

WITCH HUNT SIDELIGHTS

They Oppose Even Resting in Peace

One of the packinghouse stoolpigeons before the Un-American Committee mentioned the name of Willie Howell as a "Communist" in the Armour plant. That sent the committee's bloodhounds off on a man-hunt.

They finally found a man with a similar name who works at Armour, got him out of bed in the middle of the night and grilled him at great length—with no results. They learned later what most Armour workers already know—that Willie Howell has been dead for more than a year.

T-H Law Given Its Right

Committee inquisitor Frank Tavenner got his tongue twisted a little while questioning UE's John T. Bernard about a message which was sent to Greece protesting the use of Taft-Hartleyism against Greek unionists. The words came out "Taft-Hitlerism." Quipped Bernard: "Sometimes, Mr. Counsel, the truth comes out, even here."

Who Dares to Oppose His Law?

Committee member Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa) demanded to know whether the Communist Party dictated to the Armour Local what its stand should be on certain legislation.

"Did the Communist Party indicate to you its interest in the defeat of Immigration Act of 1952?" Walter demanded of Armour local president Leon Beverly.

This act, widely condemned as "America's first Nuernberg Law," is the one co-authored by Sen. McCarran—and Rep. Walter.

Knows Him Well—But Not By Sight

John E. Cooke, International Harvester industrial relations man and one of the stoolpigeons who reeled off the names of scores of unionists as "communists" got himself tripped up when he was asked to finger one of them.

Tavenner asked him whether he knew — as a "communist." "Sure," replied Cooke, "I know him well."

"Then point him if you can see him in this room," said Tavenner. Cooke examined every one in the hearing room and said that — evidently was not present. The fact is that he looked right at the man in question—and didn't know him from Adam!

Campaign By Remote Thought Control

Rep. "Headline Harold" Velde of Peoria had his own publicity man on hand all through the hearings. The Illinois Worker asked this press agent why Velde was not busy campaigning for re-election instead of sitting in the hearing. "He is campaigning," came the reply, "right here."

Have You Stopped Beating Your Wife?

The record of the hearing contains some amazing legalistic shenanigans—but none so brazen as the questioning of stoolpigeon Roy Thompson by Committee Counsel Frank Tavenner. After Thompson had lapsed momentarily in mentioning certain names of packinghouse workers as being members of "communist groups" in packing, this exchange took place:

TAVENNER: "And do you know —?"

TOMPSON: "Yes. He worked at Wilson & Co."

TAVENNER: "Now, what communist group would that make him a member of?"

A Spectre Is Haunting Stoolie Lundgren

In the long winter nights ahead, informer Lee Lundgren will be haunted by an unforgettable voice. It came from out in the

(Continued on Page 2)



THIS was the picketline at the Federal Building in Chicago that set the House Un-American Committee back on its heels. The pickets carried their line up to the hearing room, serenaded the Congressman with "Solidarity Forever" and demanded that they leave town. The Congressmen complied three days later, after completing only a small portion of their scheduled dirty work.

STRIKEBREAKING AT HARVESTER FIZZLES

— See Back Page —

Mrs. Dennis, Marzani Speak Here Sept. 19

CHICAGO.—Chicago's answer to the urgent call to help free Steve Nelson and defend the "Pittsburgh Six" now facing trial under Smith Act frameups will come Friday, Sept. 19 at the mass rally for Mrs. Peggy Dennis and Carl Marzani, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave.

Mrs. Dennis, wife of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party and Marzani, former State Department official, will present up-to-date reports on the fight that is being waged

against the Smith Act in various parts of the country and for Nelson's freedom.

This meeting will officially launch a drive in this area for a \$10,000 fighting fund to combat the Smith Act, for legal defense, and to carry through Nelson's appeal from his vicious 20-year "sedition" sentence. Of this sum, \$3,500 will go in the first place to the Pittsburgh Defense Fund.

cause we fight for it.

"This we believe—and believing, we know these things can be done: Steve Nelson can be freed; the 11 Communist leaders can be granted amnesty; the Smith Act can be repealed; the Bill of Rights can be restored to the people; and there will be no more persecutions because of political, religious or economic beliefs, or on the basis of race.

"BUT beliefs and hopes do not become realities unless we act to make them real. Tomorrow will be free only if we work and fight to make it so."

The meeting is jointly sponsored by CRC, the Amnesty Committee for Smith Act Victims, and the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Admission is 74 cents, including tax. Tickets are available at CRC office, 6 E. Lake Street, Room 510, and Modern Bookstore, 64 West Randolph St.

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13, 11:59 includes supper at 8:30 p.m.,
dancing and entertainment 10 p.m. Oscar
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PROTEST the "Pittsburgh Pattern" of
American fascism! Rally to free Steve
Nelson. Friday, Sept. 19, 8:00 p.m., Peo-
ple's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
Speakers: Peggy Dennis, wife of Smith
Act Victim; Carl Marzani, first political
prisoner of the cold war. Admission 74
cents. Auspices: CRC, Veterans of Lin-
coln Brigade, Smith Act Victims Amnesty
Committee.

A FORUM on "The People's Mandate
in the '52 Elections." Friday evening, Sept.
26, 8 p.m. Speakers to be announced.
Curtiss Hall, 410 S. Michigan.

HEAR Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Char-
lotte Bass, Progressive Party candidates.
Date changed to Thursday evening, Sept.
11 at Fur and Leather Workers Hall,
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URGING all Chicagoans to
help restore the Bill of Rights and
the Constitutional liberties of the
American people, Lester Davis,
executive secretary of the Illinois
Civil Rights Congress, stated:

"There are doubts about many
things in America today, but there
is one issue on which progressives
are absolutely certain and clear:
there will be freedom in America,
and this freedom will come be-

Progressives Sue On Ballot Ruling

CHICAGO. — In a suit filed in the Circuit Court of
Sangamon County, the Progressive Party this week sought
a court order upon Governor Adlai Stevenson and other
state officials requiring certifica-
tion of Progressive Party candi-
dates on the Illinois ballot for the
November elections.

The suit charges that last week's

State Electoral Board hearings,
which denied Progressives a place
on the Illinois ballot, were "with-
out jurisdiction" and "null and
void."

Among charges leveled at last
week's hearings, Progressives in-
cluded the assertion that Adlai
Stevenson was "improperly dis-
qualified" from serving on the
Electoral Board. Stevenson's place
was taken by a member of the
Illinois Supreme Court. His can-
didacy for the Presidency of the
United States does not legally dis-
qualify Stevenson as head of the
State Electoral Board in hearings
on contested election petitions,
the Progressives assert.

OTHER counts brought against
the hearing include failure to give
required notice to candidates and
failure to select substitute mem-
bers of the Board from Justices
of the Illinois Supreme Court on a
strictly seniority basis.

"We can understand why Steven-
son, to protect a liberal reputation,
wanted to avoid direct responsi-
bility for last week's electoral hear-
ings and what his friends did for
him there," stated Progressive
State Director James H. Wishart.
"But his exclusion was one of the
clear legal violations which oc-
curred."

Other members of the State
Electoral Board named in the
Progressive suit were Edward J.
Barrett, Benjamin O. Cooper, Wil-
liam G. Stratton and Ivan A. El-
liott.

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CARL HIRSCH
Editor of the Illinois-Durable
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CARL MARZANI
former State Department employee and first political
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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

WITCH HUNT SIDELIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

hallway, where hundreds of pickets staged a demonstration while
the expelled former UE local official sat in the stand and spilled
his guts.

Suddenly, the door of the hearing room opened and the
women's voice came in, clear and loud: "Lee Lundgren—you
stoop-pigeon!"

Parks Takes Over the Questioning

One of the shortest testimonies during the hearing was that
of packinghouse union leader Sam Parks. The Committee got rid
of him fast.

The Negro leader, who was born in Tennessee, stopped the
hearing and demanded to be introduced to each member of the
congressional committee.

Taken off guard, the chairman proceeded to introduce each of
the other congressmen, explaining where they were from. Parks
took special note of those from the poll tax states.

Then when the chairman got through, Parks demanded: "And
who are you?" The flustered chairman announced himself as John
S. Wood of Georgia. Parks was gingerly asked a few routine ques-
tions—and dismissed.

How an Informer Forgot His Lines

Stoop-pigeon Lee Lundgren bollixed up the committee's attempt
to prove that the UE simply did everything that the Communist
Party ordered.

In a part of his testimony that evidently was not well-enough
rehearsed, Lundgren stated that a party leader had told him that
he must follow the party policy—even if it means losing your
job on the UE staff.

Wood Is Good Hollywood Timber

Committee chairman John S. Wood deserves an Oscar for
acting. Denying vehemently that the Committee's main purpose in
coming here was to smash the Harvester strike, Wood whined
plaintively, "Why, I didn't even know there was a strike at Harvester
until I got into town."

Who Was That Typewriter I Saw You With?

Former FBI man "Headline Harold" Velde of Peoria has a
bloodhound's nose for publicity. During Dr. Edward U. Condon's
testimony, the renowned physicist stated that he had written a
letter to a friend on his portable typewriter.

That last word roused Velde from his slumber and rang bells
in the G-Man's brain. He remembered how in a previous case such
a machine had produced headlines galore.

Leaning over with a leer, he asked slyly, "And do you still have
that typewriter?"

The hearing room broke out into a gale of laughter.

Stoolie Turns Out to Be Paper-Saver

A stoolie by the name of Alcide T. Kratz wasn't very con-
vincing when he testified that he had joined the Communist party
in good faith in 1944. He produced bits of paper which he said
were receipts for the payment of dues, which he had kept for eight
years in order to use them to frame his fellow workers.

Velde and Peace Don't Mix Very Well

Rep. Velde repeatedly opened his mouth long enough to put
his foot in it. This is the man who is quoted in the Congressional
Record as stating: "The basis of all communism and socialistic
influence is education of the people."

He spoke up during the questioning of packinghouse union
leader Herb March concerning his support of the American Peace
Crusade. When March made a routing refusal to answer questions
designed to smear organizations and individuals, this exchange took
place:

VELDE (innocently): "Is there anything wrong with a peace
movement?"

MARCH: "Oh, no. I think we need plenty of movement to
bring about peace."

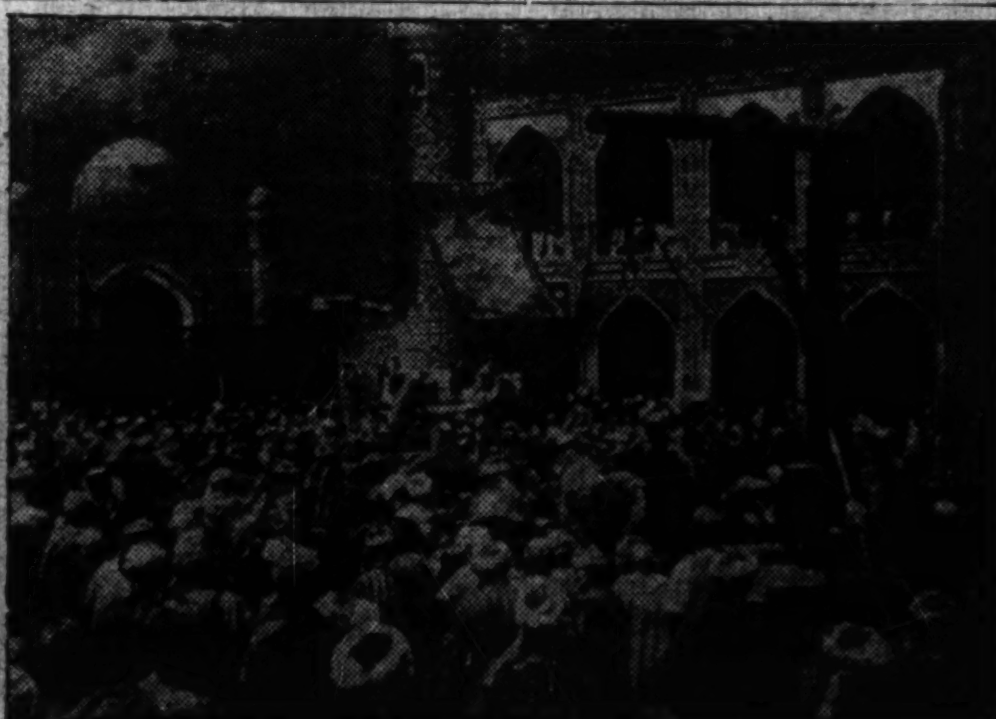
VELDE: "But isn't it a fact that the APC is not a movement
for peace for the United States but peace for Russia?"

At this point, Rep. Walter jumped in and proceeded to
"correct" his red-faced colleague.

The Case of the Unexplained Profits

At the hysterical peak of the strikebreaking hearing, the Chi-
cago Herald-American carried a screaming headline to the effect
that there were "1,100 strikes" at Harvester during a seven-year
period.

By simple arithmetic, that comes to a strike every two-and-
a-half days. However, it will take more than arithmetic to explain
how, with its plants supposedly shut down continuously, Harvester
accumulated profits of more than a quarter of a billion dollars dur-
ing that seven-year period.



SCENE from "Adventure in Bokhara," now playing at the
Cinema Annex Theatre, Madison and Kedzie, in Chicago.

What the Changes Mean in the Soviet Communist Party

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

THE FIRST major document being discussed by the many millions of Soviet Communists in preparation for the 19th Party Congress is the proposed new five-year plan. Second is the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules. This latter has evidently caused considerable speculation in the west.

Comment in the capitalist press and radio on the proposed amendments is ludicrous for the usual reason. That is, they speculate on everything under the sun and ignore the clear language of the documents themselves. In conversations with Russians I've heard them express surprise and amusement at the flurry of excitement caused in the west by the proposal to substitute a Presidium for the Political Bureau and to eliminate the Organizational Bureau. These aren't the major changes proposed in the draft Rules. But since they have caused so much crackpot comment in the capitalist press let's refer to the simple text of the documents.

THUS, the Theses of Khrushchev's report on the Party Rules state:

"It is advisable to reorganize the Political Bureau into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, because the name 'Presidium' corresponds better to the functions actually performed by the Political Bureau at present. As regards the routine organizational work of the Central Committee, it is advisable, as practice has shown, to concentrate it in one body—the Secretariat—since there is no further need of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee.

"In this connection paragraph 34 of the Rules should read as follows: 'The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union forms: a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, primarily organizing verification of fulfillment of Party decisions and selection of cadres.'

Simply that. "Presidium" as a word, more accurately describes the functions performed by the Political Bureau. And abolition of the Organizational Bureau ends previous overlapping with the Secretariat.

THE SECOND CHANGE that has aroused so much interest in the west is in the name of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev theses:

"The time has come for a more exact title for our Party. It is expedient that henceforth the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be named the 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union,' taking into account that, first, the name of the Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is more exact, and secondly, at the present time there is no need to retain the dual name of the Party—Communist and Bolshevik—since the words 'Communist' and 'Bolshevik' express one and the same content."

Many years ago Lenin pointed out that for a long time the Bolsheviks operated under a name—Social Democrats—which was not precise or scientific. But the Party did all right, because it was the programmatic content that counted and the content was Marxist-Leninist. Later the name was changed to conform to reality and science.

tific terminology—Communist—and at the same time maintaining the traditional title—Bolshevik. The latter of course arose when the Marxists were a majority (bolshinstvo) and the opportunists a minority (menshinstvo) at the Party Congress of 1903.

THE PRESENT CHANGE eliminates the dual title, substitutes a name that is precise and at the same time conveys the same content as the traditional one.

The key to understanding the really important changes proposed in the Rules is contained in the brief definition of the Party's tasks. This reads:

"Now the principal tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists in building Communist society by way of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, in steadily raising the material and cultural level of society, in educating the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, in strengthening to the utmost active defence of the Soviet homeland against the aggressive actions of her enemies."

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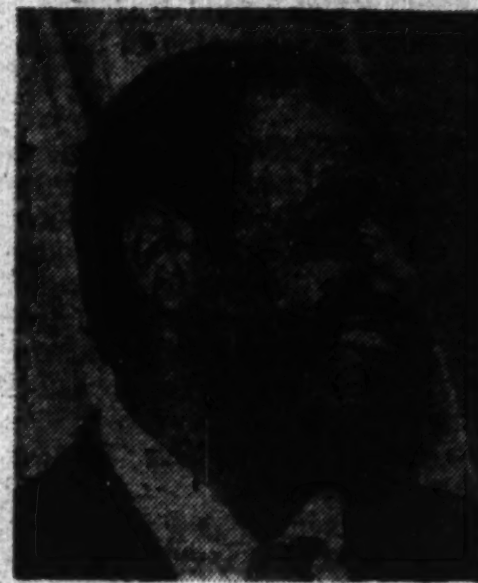
By ABNER W. BERRY

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By this time, the newspapers had "forgotten" the courageous lawyer who had defended Angelo Herndon, helped free the Scottsboro defendants and then went on to become a one-man perpetual demonstration against war and racism in New York City. But not the people. They knew Davis, remembered him and proved they were ready to fight for him as he had fought for and with them before the prison bars closed behind in July, 1951, one of the first Smith Act frameup victims.

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YOU CAN end the war in Korea NOW!

peace referendum

Your Ballot

I want

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NOW with all remaining
questions to be settled
at an immediate peace
conference.

I VOTE ☐ YES ☐ NO

Mark Here Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Issued as a public service by the
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd St., New York 23, N. Y.

PEACE REFERENDUM BALLOT issued by the American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72nd St., New York City, has been issued in 250,000 copies in the first printing. The ballot calls for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference. Results of the referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office.

Strikebreaking Move At Harvester Fizzles

CHICAGO.—A series of moves to break the Harvester strike were made by the company this week, even though the strong assistance by the strikebreaking House Un-American Committee had failed to materialize as planned. The company's first "big push"

against the Harvester workers fizzled last Monday morning. Summoned "back to work" by three letters from the company, the workers refused to respond.

At Tractor Works, a total of two scabs showed up. At West Pullman there were none. At the McCormick Works, a total of 30 strikebreakers stealthily evaded the mass picket line, entering the plant through windows, through the riverside docks and across the railroad right-of-way.

At the Melrose Park plant, where the UAW-CIO is on strike, a similar Monday morning strikebreaking push failed completely.

THE UE warned, however, that "the Harvester Company will stop at nothing if they can see any possible means of breaking the strike."

Both the UE and the UAW made open appeals for the solidarity of workers from other plants on the picket lines.

Strong backing from Chicago unions was pledged at a mass rally at UE Hall last week in support of the Harvester strike. Roy S. Roud, recording secretary of UAW-CIO Local 453, and Jack Engel, district organizational director of the CIO United Shoe Workers, were among those who pledged the support of their unions for the Harvester strikers.

"THIS COMPANY isn't big enough to bust us," declared Gerald Fields, secretary of the UE National Harvester Conference Board.

Earnest De Maio, UE district director, lashed the company for calling to "the despicable Un-American Committee" to Chicago to help them.

"This is what we mean by Big Business control of Washington," DeMaio declared, "This company has provoked a strike by issuing thousands of wage cuts on the last day before the contract expired. They wanted a strike, knowing that the Un-American Committee would be here to help them."

HARVESTER inserted full-page ads in the newspapers Monday morning, reproducing scare headlines from the Chicago papers stories on the Un-American Committee hearings.

Thousands of cans of food were presented to the Harvester strikers by community organizations. The UE Amalgamated Local 111 turned over a check for \$13,000 to the Harvester strike fund.

The UE strike at eight Harvester plants went into its fourth week with the company still insistent on putting through a new contract which would lead to pay cuts and the weakening of the entire wage structure.

A THICK sheaf of documents on the real issues in the Harvester walkout were turned over to the Un-American Committee to show why the workers were on strike. These documents included:

1. Fifty typical letters sent out by the company to employees informing them of day work pay cuts ranging from five to fifty cents an hour.

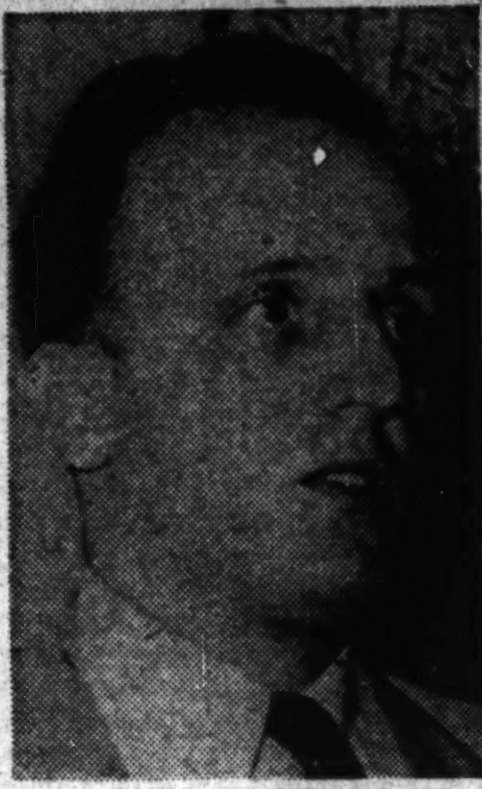
2. Fifty typical new piecework classifications proposed by the company cutting hourly wages an average of 10 cents.

3. A company daily turn-over sheet showing how rapidly the movement of employees up and down the rate structure would force employees taking different jobs to work for the lower rates.

4. The company's proposed new contract showing how it changes 60 percent of the old contract clauses to allow wage-cutting for three years.

THE union spokesmen summarized the strike issues by pointing out that under the company proposals, "in three years the real wages of the Harvester workers will be cut at least 30 cents per hour."

The UE pointed out that "Harvester's anti-labor policies are directed not only at our union but at the so-called right-wing unions in Harvester as well."



GERALD FIELD

Press Club Pays Tribute to Davis

CHICAGO.—The Near North Side Committee for Freedom of the Press has voted Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Communist leader and former publisher of the Daily Worker, an honorary member of their organization.

At a meeting of the committee, the role of Mr. Davis and his tireless struggle for freedom of the press was discussed.

G. Ban, a Near North Side

route carrier who himself is doing outstanding work for the Illinois Worker introduced a resolution to confer honorary membership on Davis. It was enthusiastically passed by the whole group.

Rev. Lucy Mosely, chairman of the Committee, gave the Illinois Worker a copy of the first letter the Committee has sent to Davis, as well as three subscriptions to the paper to start off their goal of

25 subs in six weeks.

The following is the letter sent to Davis at the Terre Haute federal penitentiary:

"We have heard about your being put in jail because you are fighting for the rights of all men. We think that the sentence that has been given to you is a hard one, and we hope that we can do something about it to get you out. We are working sincerely to that end and our whole congregation—both of this church and others—are also praying for you. We are praying too for your entire family, and if there is anything we can do to help your wife, let us know."

"You have our deepest sympathy, because we all know you are fighting for what is right, and we all need to learn to escape the danger of the false leaders that we have in the world today, who cannot agree on anything except war. We think of what it says in Proverbs: 'There will be wars and rumors of wars and nations against nations—yet we understand that we have fallen from the first love, the brotherly love that we should have for each other.'

"Our whole church is praying that God grant a way that you can be free again and come home to your family because we feel the injustice of your sentence."

"I, who write this letter for my church am only a child of God, a minister trying to uphold His word."

Forum to Discuss 'People's Mandate in '52 Elections'

CHICAGO.—An analysis of the current election campaign will be presented at a forum on Sept. 26 at 8 p.m. at Curtiss Hall, Fine Arts Building, 410 S. Michigan. Main speakers will be David Englestein, public relations director of the Communist Party of Illinois, and Carl Hirsch, editor of the Illinois-DuSable Edition of The Worker.

The forum, sponsored by The Worker, will deal with the main issues in the 1952 election campaign, the candidates, the prospects of a third party and how the people can register a mandate for progress at the polls. There will be a question period as well as discussion from the floor. The forum is one in a series being sponsored by The Worker.

Why Un-Americans 'Didn't Like Chicago'

(Continued from Page 1)
WEDNESDAY—UE leader John T. Bernard, in the course of his testimony, put the spotlight on the pro-war, anti-labor and anti-Negro record of the probers and roared at them: "Let's stop this bloodshed in Korea, by God!"

This was the mood of militant defiance which marked the testimony of all of the witnesses, other than the stoolpigeons. Each "unfriendly" witness carefully avoided legal entrapment, refused to be used by the Committee in any manner and took every opportunity to expose the Committee.

It was also on Wednesday that the Committee was forced to postpone the appearance of the Harvester strike leaders in a futile effort by the Committee to avoid the label of "strikebreakers" which had been hurled at the Congressmen from the first moment of their arrival here.

THURSDAY—Leon Beverly, president of the Armour local in Chicago, denounced the Committee's stoolpigeons when he took the stand and blasted them for attacking the packinghouse workers "at a time when we are involved in a bitter struggle with the packers for a new contract."

That night, a huge rally took place at UE Hall in support of the Harvester strikers, rallying the

backing of CIO and independent unions here as well as community organizations who brought in food and funds.

FRIDAY—The Committee, completely un-nerved by the "strikebreaker" charge, tried to deny such intentions to Armour local organizer Herbert March who had been called to the stand. Replied March: "I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement. If you can think of any other reason I have been called here, you're welcome to do so!"

It was at that point that the Committee cancelled the remainder of its Chicago witchhunt against the unions, calling off the scheduled appearance of scores of witnesses who had been subpoenaed for the following week.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of workers had been fingered by Committee stoolpigeons and named as "Reds," the reaction in every one of the shops was exactly the opposite of what the probers had intended.

At the Ingersoll Division of Borg-Warner, for example, the workers rallied to the support of Francis McBain, chairman of the grievance committee, who had been grilled by the Committee. Strike action was impending in the shop in a battle for a contract.

The workers were indignant when they learned that McBain's wife had suffered a miscarriage which they attributed to anxiety over the union leaders being summoned by the Committee.

THE EFFECT of the inquisition here, in spite of the trumpeting in the press, was in contrast to the hysteria which the Committee was able to achieve in other towns where they assaulted the labor movement.

There was strong resentment here against CIO top officials who had failed to speak out against the Committee and even gave it tacit cooperation.

The CIO International Union of Electrical Workers suffered a setback among the workers here when one of its organizers, Lee Lundgren, appeared as an informer for the Committee. Lundgren was accompanied by Harold A. Katz, attorney for the CIO United Auto Workers.

THE NEGRO UNIONISTS who came before the Committee as "unfriendly" witnesses spoke out sharply against the probers, exposing their reactionary and anti-Negro aims.

Beverly advised the Committee "to go look for un-

Americanism in the Ku Klux Klan and the White Circle League."

Packinghouse union leaders Samuel Curry and Sam Parks were hastily dismissed when they quickly revealed their "uncooperative" attitude toward the Committee. The probers were thrown off balance when Parks, taking the stand, began to quiz them about who they were and where they were from.

THE CHICAGO Committee for Labor Unity described the outcome of the hearing as "a complete fiasco for the Committee and a complete victory for the labor movement in this city, especially those on the firing line for wage increases and contract improvements."

The labor organization warned, however, that "the Un-Americans are going to try to do in Washington what they were unable to do here."

The three Harvester leaders, Grant Oakes, Gerald Fields and Gilpin, were told that they would be called to testify in Washington after they were released by the Committee here. It was considered likely that other unionists would be called to a hearing in the capital where the basis may be laid for frameups and other union-busting attempts.

Illinois

BLANKET RENT BOOST ISSUE REFERRED BACK TO BOARD

CHICAGO.—Tenants here have won their fight for legal extension of rent control to April 30 of next year but there was danger this week that Washington officials would turn it into an empty victory, allowing blanket rent increases in spite of continued controls.

By-passing the rent law he is supposed to administer, James M. Henderson, new federal director of rent stabilization, ruled that the Cook County Rent Advisory Board should "investigate" whether raises of from 10 to 15 percent, recently urged by the Chicago City Council, should be granted.

Henderson admitted that the law permits increases only in individual case where landlords can prove hardship resulting from increased operating costs. Thousands of Chicago landlords have already been granted rent boosts under this clause.

THE government's departure from this provision was seen here as a move to make Chicago the first testing ground in a nationwide effort to strip the law of its last shreds of protection for tenants everywhere.

Assailing Henderson's action, leaders of the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council stated:

"The federal rent stabilizer could have declared Chicago a critical area, banning any attempt to raise rents. Instead, he has given the green light to the real estate lobby to continue its gouging of Chicago tenants."

THE advisory board's plan of action had not been announced early this week, but Alfred Quirk, chairman of the board, indicated it would comply with Henderson's request. A majority of the board, which consists of landlords, tenants and public members, recommended continuance of controls earlier this year.

The aldermen proposed a 15 percent raise for landlord-occupied buildings of six apartments and ten percent for all other apartments. They also asked for de-control of so-called "luxury" apartments of three rooms or more renting for \$35 a room unfurnished \$35 a room if furnished.

The increase would affect over 7000,000 families in this city.

You read excerpts
In the Daily News

"VISA TO MOSCOW"

By MICHEL CORDEY

The full-length book is
now on hand, selling at

\$5.00

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DE 2-6552

The Worker

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with Magazine
section inside

What Rules Changes Mean in Soviet C.P.

Joseph Clark, The Worker's correspondent in the Soviet Union, looks at the capitalist press of the West and asks why they do not read the clear text of the documents themselves.

—On Page 2

Life Span

If you are poor, or not white, you do not stand much chance of living to three score and ten, the figure now being given as the average life span.

Washington's Iron Curtain

The Olympic Games demonstrated the desire for friendly relations with the Soviet people. Who has been seeking to block them? The record speaks for itself.

Woman Today

A weekly page devoted to activities of women here and abroad. This week: how Detroit welcomed Progressive Party candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass, and the story of a Michigan farm woman.

Also Columns and Features

on books, movies and timely topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

'A telephone call... could end this war'

Wide Response to Hallinan's Cease-fire Plea

WHILE NEITHER major party candidate has offered any hope for an end to the Korean war, Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan created tremendous interest this week with the proposal that President Truman order an immediate

cease-fire leaving the sole remaining issue, that of the prisoner exchange, for further negotiation.

Hallinan made this proposal over a nationwide TV-radio network.

"A telephone call from the White House to Korea could end this war," Hallinan stated.

Hallinan was referring to the fact that of all the thorny issues which came up during the year-long talks, only the POW exchange keeps the war going. Washington refuses to accept the Geneva formula for POW exchange and continues the war on that basis.

★

THE CHICAGO office of the PP reported that there had been "an exciting response" to Hallinan's proposal that all American voters, regardless of their party affiliation or whom they would vote for, should wire or write to President Truman urging a cease fire now with negotiations on the POW issue to continue after the killing had stopped.

The official Washington-Pentagon theory today is that by applying "military pressure" in the form of stepped-up terror raids and napalm burnings of North Korean towns and villages that the North Koreans and Chinese will surrender to the Pentagon formula of screening prisoners rather than exchanging them. During the week such terror raids increased, with top brass ordering raids up to the Soviet borders.

But such raids have produced no backdown by the Koreans and will not, all observers say. They merely continue to pile up casualties on both sides.

★

HALLINAN emphasized that a large vote for him and his running mate, the Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, will act as a tremendous pressure on whichever of the old parties wins the November election to bring the Korean shooting to an end.

The New Jersey Progressive Party has launched a postcard campaign to get all voters to write to the White House to order a cease-fire now with the POW issue to be negotiated later.

Similar action are being taken or planned up and down the country by many different peace, trade union, and community groups.

Mine-Mill Charts 'A World at Peace'

Convention Shows How America Can Have Both Peace and Prosperity

— See Page 4 —



This was the picketline at the Federal Building in Chicago that set the House Un-American Committee back on its heels. The pickets carried their line up to the hearing room, demanded that they leave town. The Un-Americans "complied" three days later, after completing only a small portion of their scheduled dirty work.—Story on page 7.

Fear and 'The Bomb' Are Wrecking Our Schools

—See Page 7



VINCENT HALLINAN IN THE MAGAZINE

What the Changes Mean in the Soviet Communist Party

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

THE FIRST major document being discussed by the many millions of Soviet Communists in preparation for the 19th Party Congress is the proposed new five-year plan. Second is the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules. This latter has evidently caused considerable speculation in the west.

Comment in the capitalist press and radio on the proposed amendments is ludicrous for the usual reason. That is, they speculate on everything under the sun and ignore the clear language of the documents themselves. In conversations with Russians I've heard them express surprise and amusement at the flurry of excitement caused in the west by the proposal to substitute a Presidium for the Political Bureau and to eliminate the Organizational Bureau. These aren't the major changes proposed in the draft Rules. But since they have caused so much crackpot comment in the capitalist press let's refer to the simple text of the documents.

★
THUS, the Theses of Khrushchev's report on the Party Rules state:

"It is advisable to reorganize the Political Bureau into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, because the name 'Presidium' corresponds better to the functions actually performed by the Political Bureau at present. As regards the routine organizational work of the Central Committee, it is advisable, as practice has shown, to concentrate it in one body—the Secretariat—since there is no further need of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee.

"In this connection paragraph 34 of the Rules should read as follows:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union forms: a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, primarily organizing verification of fulfillment of Party decisions and selection of cadres."

Simply that—"Presidium" as a word, more accurately describes the functions performed by the Political Bureau. And abolition of the Organizational Bureau ends previous overlapping with the Secretariat.

★
THE SECOND CHANGE that has aroused so much interest in the west is in the name of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev theses:

"The time has come for a more exact title for our Party. It is expedient that henceforth the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be named the 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union,' taking into account that, first, the name of the Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is more exact, and secondly, at the present time there is no need to retain the dual name of the Party—Communist and Bolshevik—since the words 'Communist' and 'Bolshevik' express one and the same content."

Many years ago Lenin pointed out that for a long time the Bolsheviks operated under a name—Social Democrats—which was not precise or scientific. But the Party did all right, because it was the programmatic content that counted and the content was Marxist Leninist. Later the name was changed to conform to reality, as scientific

terminology—Communist—and at the same time maintaining the traditional title—Bolshevik. The latter of course arose when the Marxists were a majority (bolshinstvo) and the opportunists a minority (menshinstvo) at the Party Congress of 1903.

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THE PRESENT CHANGE eliminates the dual title, substitutes a name that is precise and at the same time conveys the same content as the traditional one.

The key to understanding the really important changes proposed in the Rules is contained in the brief definition of the Party's tasks. This reads:

"Now the principal tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists in building Communist society by way of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, in steadily raising the material and cultural level of society, in educating the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, in strengthening to the utmost active defence of the Soviet homeland against the aggressive actions of her enemies."

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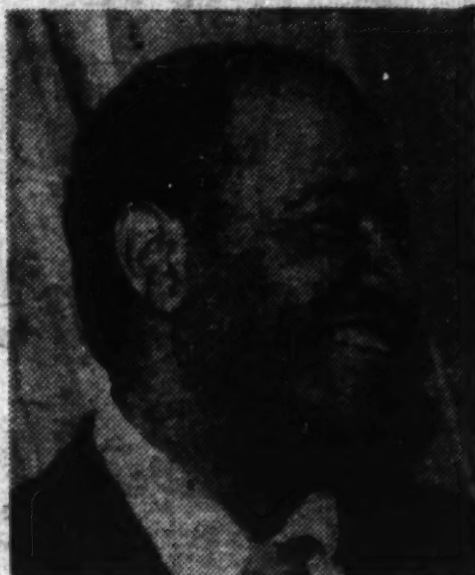
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peace referendum

Your Ballot

I want

a "cease fire" in Korea NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

I VOTE YES

Mark Here

I VOTE NO

Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Issued as a public service by the AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
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PEACE REFERENDUM BALLOT issued by the American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72nd St., New York City, has been issued in 250,000 copies in the first printing. The ballot calls for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference. Results of the referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office.

The Un-Americans Steal Out of 'Unfriendly' Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Rebuffed and routed, the House Un-American Committee left Chicago, abandoning its scheduled two-week anti-labor witchhunt after three and a half days. Dozens of subpoenaed witnesses were told not to appear and that the committee was suddenly leaving town. The labor unions here celebrated what they called "the strikebreaking committee's worst defeat."

The change in plans was announced Friday after the testimony of leaders of the packinghouse union here failed to produce the startling revelations the committee had promised.

The most telling blow against the probers' attempts to smash the Harvester strike was a spirited mass meeting on the previous night where Chicago unions, CIO and independent, rallied strongly to the support of the Harvester strikers.

The last labor witness called was Herbert March, organizer for the big Armour local in Chicago, who threw into the teeth of the committee members the charge that they had come here to disrupt the labor unions at a time when they were carrying on the most bitter struggle with the employers.

WOOD LEAVES
Acting committee chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) claimed that the committee had no such anti-labor intentions. Replied March:

"I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement. If you think of any other reason why I have been called here, you're welcome to do so."

Shortly before this exchange, Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, chairman of the committee, left the hearing with a sudden "heart attack"—which turned out to be a case of indigestion.

The committee members made it clear that they did not like the atmosphere of hostility and resistance in Chicago. Their first shock came on Tuesday morning when the hearing opening with a giant picket line around the federal building.

NO HYSTERIA
The pickets, most of them Harvester strikers, then marched up to the hearing room and staged a stormy demonstration which virtually drowned out the testimony of the first stoolpigeon who was then on the stand.

Three days later, the large rally in the UE Hall revealed that the redbaiting attack of the committee had boomeranged against the probers. Reports from the shops showed not one incident of hysteria against the shop workers or union leaders who had been named by the committee as "reds."

On the contrary, hatred and resentment against the committee mounted with each day of the hearing. A shop leader in one farm equipment plant was "hailed as a hero" after he had run the committee's gauntlet as an unfriendly witness.

Leaders of the CIO auto workers and shoe workers as well as spokesmen for many independent unions came to the rally to pledge their support for the embattled 30,000 Harvester strikers. The call then went out for a mass picketing demonstration at the Harvester plants on Monday morning.

PREPARATIONS
The Un-American Committee announced that instead of remaining in Chicago, they would call Chicago unionists to Washington to testify on October 13.

Their arrival here followed months of preparation and education in the shops here in which the pro-war and anti-labor purposes of the committee were explained to thousands of workers, illustrated by full reports on the record of the committee and of its members in Congress.

This was done through leaflets, special shop meetings and mass rallies. Throughout the hearing, daily bulletins were distributed at the shop gates so that the workers could get the facts on the proceedings instead of the version in the commercial press.

By the time the committee arrived, it was thoroughly identified as "a strikebreaking outfit." In order to defend itself against these charges, the committee, was compelled to dismiss three leaders of the Harvester strike who had been subpoenaed to face the witchhunting inquiry.

PEACE ISSUE
The Chicago Council for Labor Unity instructed the committee to "get out of town." That's what the committee did, finding itself unwelcome here and unable to perform its usual functions for the employers.

Its latter labor witness, March, claimed his constitutional right to refuse to answer all questions relating to the labor movement, progressive organizations or his political beliefs.

Rep. Walter "advised" March to answer. "I prefer the advice of my counsel," snapped March, "rather than that of a committee which is unfriendly to labor and my union."

In accordance with the legal defense strategy of the witnesses, March refused to answer questions concerning his support of the American Peace Crusade.

"Is there anything wrong with a peace movement?" Rep. Harold Velde (R. Ill.) asked slyly.

"No," March replied, "I think we need plenty of movement to bring about peace."

"Isn't it a fact," countered Velde, "that the APC is not a movement for peace for the United States but peace for Russia?"

This was considered a blunder by Rep. Walter and he proceeded to "correct" his red-faced colleague.

The committee was stymied in the previous session when it called packinghouse union leaders Samuel Murray and Sam Parks.

Parks, who is also chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council, showed his hostility at the outset by demanding to know the names of all the committee members and exhibiting a special interest in those from the South. He was quickly dismissed by the Committee after a few routine questions.

The committee had subpoenaed a number of other union leaders to appear here during the next few days. Their appearances were cancelled as the committee hastily left town.

"We stand solidly behind you," said the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act in a telegram to Leon Beverly, President of Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers, Beverly, who is also National chairman of the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act, was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Committee.

THE BOARD of Education, which has geared its policies to the bipartisan war program and has engaged in a witchhunt terror drive against democratic-minded teachers, submitted a personnel program to the Board of Estimate



Fear and 'The Bomb' Are Wrecking Our Schools

By MICHAEL SINGER

A 17-YEAR-OLD STUDENT told his French teacher Tuesday: "I can't see much sense in learning French, I'll probably be going into the army soon." Another draft-age student in a Bronx high school asked his dean: "What's the use of figuring out my program

to maintain what it called the "average class size." This inadequate teaching staff budget was slashed drastically by the Impeller Administration and, in addition to the 7,000 kindergarten children kept out of school by the Board of Education's reduced budget recommendations, the Mayor blocked another 2,000 children from entering school.

THE CURRENT maximum salary for high school teachers as of July 1 was \$6,500. Based on the UE survey of the cost of living and purchasing power of the wage-earner this was equivalent to the buying power of a teacher who entered the school system 20 and even 30 years ago. In actual take-home the high school teacher earning a maximum has been driven back to the level of the second year teacher in the 1939 wage scale and this yardstick applies to elementary and junior high school teachers, too.

Teacher real salaries are further reduced by the increased pension rates they must pay, tax boosts, price spirals and runaway war inflation. Only a \$500 across-the-board salary boost to all school employees can begin to alleviate this salary crisis.

SOME OUTLINES of the grim picture follows:

To accommodate the 25,000 increased enrollment over last year the city built nine new schools, each with an average classroom population of 1,000. This left the problem of finding room for the other 16,000 new students.

Last year 71 percent of all the elementary school classrooms had 30 or more children; 75 percent of all junior high school classes were overcrowded; 66 percent of all high school classes were jammed with a 30-seat room occupied by 35 to 45 students; and 56 percent of all vocational school classes had insufficient seats to handle the occupants. Even worse, an average of 40 students were forced to attend single classes in 3,341 schoolrooms in the elementary system alone. Add to that the 25,000 increased enrollment this term and an addition of only nine schools and the picture resembles a subway train at the peak of the rush hour.

THE BOARD of Education, which has geared its policies to the bipartisan war program and has engaged in a witchhunt terror drive against democratic-minded teachers, submitted a personnel program to the Board of Estimate

have made impossible extension of school programs in 47 percent of the nation's cities where such plans had already been blueprinted. It has been estimated that only \$2 billion of the \$60 billion allocated for "defense" could alter this picture appreciably.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath recently declared that 34,500,000 children and adults will attend the nation's schools in 1952, the largest enrollment in history. Elementary schools will have 1,600,000 more pupils than last year and secondary schools will be increased by 95,000 more students.

HERE IS a summary of the country's school crisis:

- 158,800 new teachers are needed and McGrath said "this does not take into consideration new teachers needed to replace substandard and emergency teachers, to relieve overcrowded classes and double sessions, or to enrich the curriculum by addition of new subject fields." He might have also said it doesn't take into account the mass of firings, the increasing number of resignations because of low salaries and backbreaking class loads, and the breakdown of health among teachers resulting in extra assignments for the faculty.

- But even leaving the old curriculum as it was and retaining the present overcrowded classrooms and double sessions, McGrath said the U. S. schools will be 52,000 teachers short of the BARE MINIMUM needed to maintain the emergency standards of 1951.

- Sixty-one percent of the nation's classrooms are overcrowded.
- One of every 5 pupils attends a fire-trap school though there have been an average of 2,100 school fires a year in the past 15 years.
- To overcome this safety hazard in 1952 a minimum of 53,000 new classrooms are required. If the New York City construction rate of 9,000 classes this term is an indication of the nation's progress (and New York City has the largest school budget of any state in the union), then the 1,400,000 new pupils anticipated in 1953 and the 1,200,000 additional students in 1954, plus the 700,000 more expected in the fall of 1955 are doomed to a school nightmare unprecedented in the nation's history.

This was a cautiously understated reflection of the great havoc wrought by the youth of the nation by the diversion of funds from schools to atom bombs. The NEA survey of 1270 school systems in cities ranging from 2,500 to 500,000 population, showed a crisis in every aspect of education; understaffed classrooms, inability to get materials for completion of schools already begun, a hesitancy to start new construction, rapidly mounting enrollment, increased teacher militancy for salary increases, student demoralization reflected in strikes and protests over curtailed programs, etc.

PENTAGON DEMANDS for funds and its priority on materials youth of America.

Mass. Progressive Party's 5th Annual Convention

Negro Representation A Blow at Reaction

By WILLIAM HARRISON

Seen, recognized, and understood as a heavy blow for peace and progress against reaction's desperate drive toward war and fascism, Negro representation as an outcome of the 1952 elections becomes the goal of all progressives. As the desperation of reaction intensifies, its aim is to smash Negro-white unity. That is why its two major parties, in their respective Chicago conventions last July, could not even concede to the Negro people in words the principle of civil rights meaning their advancement to full citizenship. By this same token every Negro candidate who is elected anywhere to any office symbolizes the triumph of progress.

Massachusetts provides additional confirmation, if more were needed, that the Negro people are expressing their indignation at the Republican-Democratic platform planks on civil rights by the large number of Negro candidates for Congress and the state legislature in various parts of the Commonwealth. The campaigns of these candidates are already setting in motion coalitions of Negro and white voters who may and do differ in their party affiliations, but who are united in demanding the fulfillment of democratic rights inherent in the election of Negroes to public office. As the campaigns gain momentum for the Sept. 16 primaries, clarity is being achieved in that rapidly diminishing in numbers are those purists who require every Negro candidate to be like Frederick Douglass or Paul Robeson in militancy and statesmanship. Negro-white unity, in defiance of the warmakers, is being forged on the anvil of practical, day-to-day electoral experience.

Placed squarely before white progressives because of the urgency of the times is the duty of campaigning for the election of Negro candidates if they wish to fight fascism and war most effectively at the most vulnerable point. Here lies indeed the heart of the struggle today against white chauvinism, where Negro-white unity is built beyond the plane of theorizing. The Negro aspirant for the highest office in our state is the candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman from the 10th District, Attorney Julian D. Rainey, descendant of Joseph H. Rainey, Reconstruction Congressman from South Carolina. Mr. Rainey's campaign cannot be won without the active support of white voters, who form the majority of his district. He has had a distinguished career as a national leader in the Democratic Party during the first two administrations of FDR.

The candidate whose previous successful campaigns once evoked nationwide attention is Rep. Herbert L. Jackson of Malden, who is now the only Negro member of the state legislature. When Rep. Jackson was elected, his victory was achieved almost exclusively through the support of progressive white voters, since less than a baker's dozen of Negroes even resided in his district. Today, since his firm stand for civil liberties has made him the target of red-

baiting McCarthy-wise attacks, he should receive all possible aid from every voter who seeks to fight McCarthyism. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for reelection.

In Springfield one of the two Negro city councilors, Paul Mason, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative. His candidacy in the western part of the state illustrates the territorial sweep of the Negro people's determination to win representation with the help of their white allies in labor, liberal and progressive ranks. So does that of Oxford G. Bernard of New Bedford, on the south shore Mr. Bernard, who is a native of Panama Canal Zone is an ex-boxer, World War II veteran and trade unionist. He aspires to the Democratic nomination for state representative.

Boston, the Hub of the Bay State's political universe, contains five candidacies for state representative, all in fields with numerous contestants calculated to widen the range of probable victories. Maurice L. Smith, realtor and journalist, is fighting for the Republican nomination in Ward 4. In Ward 9, where most Boston Negroes dwell, former Rep. Laurence H. Banks, who waged a successful fight for vindication when cheated out of election to the city council in 1949, is in quest of the Republican nomination.

Ward 12 of Boston presents three Negro candidates, as follows: Attorney Manuel V. McKenney, out for the Democratic nomination; John T. Norton, who is making his political debut for the Republican nomination; and Attorney Edward W. Brooke, a seasoned campaigner who polled in 1950 the highest number of votes ever garnered by any Negro candidate of any party. (The present writer should know, for as the Communist Party candidate in 1946 he established the record which Mr. Brooke broke in his initial bid for office.) Mr. Brooke is an outstanding community leader who has inspired hundreds by his leadership in the Boston NAACP branch and in veterans' organizations, engaging in struggles against discrimination in the armed forces, for instance.

The election of Dr. R. A. Simmons, standard bearer of the minority Prohibition Party for state auditor, would be the first of any Negro to statewide office, but the candidacy of this veteran progressive is merely mentioned now, since his name will not be on the ballot in the Sept. 16 primaries.

Boston to Vote On Rent Control

Boston voters will be able to vote on the question of continuing rent controls at the Sept. 16 primary (when a separate referendum ballot will be available—even to those who do not take a Democratic or Republican ballot).

Distribution of the rent control referendum ballot was voted unanimously by the Election Commission.

The PP Program for Massachusetts

- as issued on the call to the Fifth Annual Convention:
- Increased unemployment compensation benefits.
 - State rent control law.
 - Repeal witchhunt legislation.
 - Strengthen existing FEPC legislation by providing cash compensation to persons discriminated against.
 - Legislation to outlaw discrimination in public or private housing because of race, color or creed.
 - Increased state aid for education.
 - Lower taxes for small homeowners.
 - Graduated income tax.
 - Repeal existing anti-labor legislation.
 - Law to provide for equal pay for women.
 - State-sponsored nursery schools for children of working mothers.
 - Develop Merrimac Valley Authority for cheap power for consumers and industry.
 - Legislation to stop profiteering of utility companies.
 - Cash sickness benefits for workers.

Progressive Party National Program

- End war in Korea now.
- Meeting of U. S., England, France, USSR and People's Republic of China to negotiate world differences.
- Repeal Taft-Hartley Law.
- Restore Wagner Act.
- Full civil rights for all minorities. Immediate FEPC with strong enforcement provisions. Anti-lynch law. Anti-poll tax legislation.
- Restore civil liberties to all Americans. Repeal Smith Act. Repeal McCarran Act. Stop deportation terror.
- Improve economic security for all. Strong price and rent control law. Build needed public housing, schools, hospitals and parks. Lower taxes for workers. \$150 per month old-age benefits for all over 60 years. Increased subsidies to guarantee farm incomes. More aid to small businesses.

Labor Centers Fire on Congress Reactionaries

The labor movement of Massachusetts intends to use the 1952 elections to defeat some of labor's worst enemies in Congress.

One of the House of Morgan's representative in the U. S. Senate, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has been marked for defeat by the trade union movement. At the recently held convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor a motion to have Lodge address the gathering failed for want of a second. After hearing Congressman John F. Kennedy, who is running against Lodge, speak in favor of a special session of Congress to halt rising prices, the AFL convention endorsed Kennedy in his bid to unseat Lodge.

Textile workers in the New Bedford-Fall River area have a chance in the Democratic primaries Sept. 16 to nominate one of their leaders, Edward F. Doolan, manager of the Fall River Joint Board of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, to run against one of the worst reactionaries in the House of Representatives, Congressman Joseph W. Martin.

Running in the Democratic primaries in the 13th Massachusetts Congressional District to oppose the reactionary Republican Representative Wigglesworth is David J. Crowley, member of the Quincy River Yard local of the Ship-

'Party of Future,' Says Miss Luscomb

The Massachusetts Peace Progressive Party which holds its fifth annual convention and rally at John Hancock Hall Sunday recently concluded a successful petition campaign for 82,557 signatures to place its national candidates for President, Vincent Hallinan and for Vice-President, Mrs. Charlotte Bass, on the ballot. Its gubernatorial candidate is a veteran of many battles for a better life, a peaceful future and equal rights for all Americans. She is Miss Florence Luscomb of Cambridge, who in an interview with this paper outlined the role and aims of the Progressive Party in the 1952 elections.

The most pressing problem facing the working people of the Bay State, she said, was the effect of the bipartisan war drive on their lives and living standards. She laid increasing unemployment in Massachusetts to "the war factor—whereby civilian industry is dying because consumers lack the purchasing power for their civilian needs because of high prices for the barest necessities, high war taxes and the wage freeze." Miss Luscomb also pointed to the debilitated state of the textile industry and the conditions in its company towns where in many instances the industries have moved South to take advantage of the low wage rates for KKK-oppressed Negro and white workers. "War and racial discrimination are the bases of the Massachusetts problems of unemployment," she said.

Recalling some of the figures on the increase in the number of unemployment compensation cases which she presented to the legislature earlier this year when she introduced a bill for federal sponsored work projects in the state, she remembered that in some areas the increase had been as much as 75 percent as compared with the number of cases a year ago. Miss Luscomb expressed great confidence that these and other problems facing the people would be solved if the Peace Progressive Party program were enacted. From her own experience in the petition campaign which put her on the ballot she reiterated her firm belief that "there is no question the people are with us, that they are agreed our program is what they want. All are agreed with the first

yard Workers Union, CIO. Crowley is the vice-mayor of Quincy, an outstanding fighter for public housing and rent control. He is expected to receive the support of the Quincy United Labor Committee of AFL and CIO unions.

For the first time Congressman John W. McCormack, one of Truman's leading warmongers, is being challenged in the Democratic primaries by a candidate of serious political stature. Former State Representative Francis X. Joyce, present member of the Boston City Council, is running against McCormack. Joyce's candidacy is reflective of the dissatisfaction that exists with McCormack in South Boston and Dorchester.

In order that labor shall throw its full weight against reactionary candidates starting Sept. 17 and continuing through Oct. 3, the Massachusetts United Labor Committee will concentrate all its efforts on registering 150,000 new Bay State voters. From Oct. 4-15 the committee will center its interest on the absentee ballot voting group, including migratory workers. Spearheading the United Labor Committee campaign are AFL political director Francis E. Lavigne of Brockton, CIO representative William Belanger of Boston and spokesmen for the independent unions, John McIsaac of Brighton.

FLORENCE H. LUSCOMB, Peace Progressive Party candidate for Governor, is a graduate of MIT (1909) with a B.S. in architecture. She was an early fighter in the women's suffrage movement in which her mother, Hannah Skinner Luscomb, was a pioneer. She has a long record of experience in America's third party movements. She attended the Populist convention in 1892 as a child accompanying her mother who was a delegate and also an early member of the Knights of Labor. She ran for Congress in 1936 on the Labor party ticket and again on the PP ticket. She has been an active member of the CIO and AFL office workers unions, is an executive committee member of the Mass. Civil Liberties Union, was one of the founders of the NAACP and is present chairman of the Mass. PPP. One of her mother's uncles was an elector for Lincoln on the Mass. Republican ticket in 1860, her grandfather was a Republican Civil War Congressman.

plank—End the Korean war now!" With the utmost confidence that the Peace Progressive Party is the party of the future, she related the historical parallel of how the tiny handful of men—"a handful no bigger than we are"—in the Free Soil Party in 1844 laid the basis for Lincoln's election on the Republican ticket 16 years later. "If they had not educated, agitated, organized and ultimately joined with others to form the Republican Party coalition which saved the Union, Lincoln would not have been elected." Miss Luscomb has a personal connection with that earlier third party movement because her grandfather was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket during the Civil War. "In the same way," she declared, "the PP is laying the foundations for a future when the principles of peace, civil rights, security and welfare of the people will actually carry an election. There is not the least question but the rank and file working people are with our PPP program nationally and locally. But they have not yet decided in the majority that they cannot get the things they want—peace, equality and security—from the old parties."

Miss Luscomb saw the 1952 election campaign as taking place in a period of transition "when people's minds are open, when circumstances force them to think. In the face of atomic war, the wage freeze, high taxes, unemployment, the ferment of peoples in revolt in Asia and in Africa, the voter is questioning as he never did before."

"The election is therefore a time when progressive and independent votes can be won in order to influence the future regardless of who is elected. So that the election campaign of the Peace Progressive Party serves the purpose not only of putting pressure on the old parties, but also of building for the future. A large number of people are also quite disillusioned with the old parties and their number can be judged from the fact that only 51 percent of the eligible voters participate in elections. And there is a reason why. Because they are disillusioned with what they are getting. What they are offered, they don't get, and what they get, they don't want. It is only a question of showing the voters there is a way of making their votes count for getting what they want. The PPP is the vehicle for getting these things democratically carried out."

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Deadline Nears in Rent Control Battle

AS LANDLORDS AND REALTORS put the heat on town councils and city commissions to block rent control in many towns, hundreds of North Jersey tenants filled council chambers demanding extension votes before the Sept. 30 expiration date. Others circulated or signed petitions, wrote letters and organized delegations to reluctant politicians. Tenants were alerted to the warnings, such as that voiced by Carl Holderman, State CIO President, who declared:

by Sept. 30, not only will rents skyrocket by an average of 50 percent, but all state and federal protection against unwarranted evictions will also be cancelled. This is because the eviction laws, giving tenants up to six months to find

new quarters when the landlord wants them for himself or his relatives, do not apply when a municipality is decontrolled.

"This means that landlords will not only be free to demand any rent increase they care to, but they will be able to evict any tenant within 30 days if the landlord's terms are not met."

Politicians in some towns, to cover the stalling, cited the N. J. rent law. But the fact is the state law goes into effect only AFTER all federal controls expire, which is next April 30. This means there

Farmers Defend Hiring of Negro Teacher

FLEMINGTON, N. J. HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE in this small Delaware valley farm area did something last week that thrilled the pride of decent Americans.

In the solidly white community of Readington Township, with not one Negro family inside the township line, they angrily, passionately defended their school board's decision to hire a Negro teacher, in a struggle sparked by Patrick Toohey, farmer of Pleasant Run.

The township school board, who hired Miss Elizabeth Wells of Elkins Park, Penna., without knowing she was a Negro, stood by its word against a barrage of arguments against it.

And the people backed the board to the hilt.

The board, worried when school time grew near with gaps in the teaching force still to be filled, issued an emergency call, found



several qualified teachers, and hired them.

When it was learned that Miss Wells was a Negro, protests came from Ernest Lunden of Readington and Albert Coebler, Jr., board member who had been absent when the vote was taken.

When Lunden argued that the move would "encourage Negroes

to move into the area," he was told by Rev. Norman C. Yetman, of the Whitehouse Methodist Church, chairman of the board's teachers committee:

"We are not hiring a colored teacher, we are hiring an American... democracy is not made in Washington; it's made here in Whitehouse, at home."

Support for the board's action came from PTA president Mrs. Victor Gaul, and Mrs. Russell Kuhl, who spoke for eight mothers in the nearby town of Three Bridges when she asked: "Do we have to go out to find blonde, blue-eyed teachers to fill the three vacancies in our school?"

This didn't stop the small, vocal minority from whipping up protests, and, at the next meeting, Coebler arrived armed with a list of reasons to force the board to reverse itself.

But when he walked in he found

the room jammed with more than 50 people, and the board determined to stand firm.

Coebler argued that he was "representing the people" when he opposed "the hiring of a Negro teacher, and, furthermore, that the move came 'at the wrong time,' since school improvements will be put to a referendum vote next month.

In the hush that followed, Patrick Toohey stood up to speak. In a soft, intense voice, he said: "If funds were to be solicited through bigotry and appeals to prejudice, it would be better I should raise chickens in the buildings rather than educate the district's children in them."

He challenged Coebler's claim that the township was against hiring a Negro teacher. "When, where, and by whom was this sentiment measured?" he de-

(Continued on Page 8)

Airport Threat Keeps Kids Home, School Is Switched

MOONACHIE, N. J. WHEN 79 children of a total of 80 stayed home from school on opening day, authorities finally admitted that nearby Teterboro Airport endangered the lives of grade-school children.

Mothers warned that they would keep their children home because Grade School No. 2 is directly in the path of the Teterboro runway that is used in bad weather.

Since three Newark Airport crashes caused a switch of air traffic to this area, huge cargo planes fly as low as 200 feet above the school, the parents charged.

This week's boycott convinced the State education commission that the school should be closed.

The children will probably be transferred to other schools in Wood-Ridge Carlstadt and possibly as far out as Ridgely Park.

Meanwhile, in Newark and surrounding cities, others were still anxious about overhead air traffic. They brightened at news reports that air safety rules would be put in effect under an order signed by Truman—until they read the fine print.

The rules would help, they agreed. But there's a loophole which says that the rules don't have to apply if they are not "immediately desirable and practical."

The private airlines, of course, are busy saying that all the safety rules "are not practical."

WALTER WHITE QUESTIONS CIO BACKING OF SPARKMAN

NEWARK WALTER WHITE, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, criticized the CIO for backing the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket before getting commitments on civil rights.



WALTER WHITE

The NAACP leaders condemned the Alabama senator's civil rights record as "very bad" and said he "seriously questioned the strategy of the CIO and other liberal groups" of endorsing the Democratic candidates without insisting on a clear-cut statement of Sparkman's views on civil rights legislation.

White was one of a half-dozen speakers at the State CIO-PAC conference held here last Sunday. Others included CIO Auto Workers president Walter Reuther and Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator.

Over at High Bridge, in the west part of the state, 1,000 steel workers were still striking early this week at the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company. They are organized in three locals of the United Steelworkers of America.

Workers in industrial plants in Middlesex county have won the right to register on the job to vote in the November elections.

Sparkman's views on civil rights legislation.

Decision of the county election officials was announced by the New Jersey State CIO. Carl Holderman, head of the CIO Political Action Committee here, said the step marked the first major victory in a 10-year campaign to permit registration at plants.

Previously a CIO survey indicated fully a third of the workers in this area could not get away from the job in time to register and therefore were unable to vote. The regular registration offices were open only during factory working hours.

First three plants to be affected by the registration ruling were the Ford Motor Co., works at Metuchen near here, where employees were scheduled to register on Sept. 9, and the Johnson & Johnson and Studebaker plants at New Brunswick where registration was scheduled for later in the same week. The three plants employ nearly 6,000 workers.

Miner Killed on Day After Safety Stoppage

DUQUIN, Ill. (FP)—A member of the United Mine Workers was killed on his first shift after the 10-day memorial holiday observed by his union for victims of mining accidents.

He was Roman Waller, 50 helper on a coal-loading machine at the Peabody Coal Co. Majestic mine here. Waller was fatally injured when a rib of coal popped loose as he was passing by. His 450 fellow miners quit work for the day in traditional UMW mourning.

In announcing the 10-day work stoppage, UNW Pres. John L. Lewis said the memorial period would give operators a chance to make necessary repairs to the mines and eliminate safety hazards.

PRICES UP—STAFF DOWN

TRENTON, N. J. — While the big dairies went before the State Milk Board to ask for their second price increase within a month, the local Price Control office reported that their staff has just been cut from 70 to six.

will be a seven-month period in which landlords can boost rents unmolested. Thus the Jersey law is meaningless unless controls are extended locally to April 30.

THE HOTTEST BATTLE between tenants and landlords was in Plainfield. Early last week word got out that the Common Council meeting in caucus the Thursday before had turned down control-extension, 5 to 3. The Progressive Party of Plainfield issued 5,000 leaflets and placed a big ad in the local paper calling on townspeople to attend the council meeting Tuesday night.

When the meeting opened the City Hall was packed tight with more than 600 residents, the overwhelming majority for extending controls. Though this had not been their intention, the council was compelled then and there to have a public hearing.

Spokesmen for controls included representatives of the Citizens Committee for Rent Control, the Jewish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mt. Holly Baptist Church, IUE-CIO, ADA, UAW-CIO, Progressive Party, NAACP, Elks, National Jewish Women's Council, as well as many individual citizens.

THE COMMON COUNCIL stalled action till the next meeting on Sept. 15.

A story in last Sunday's Newark News said: "Present indications are that Plainfield's Republican-dominated council will doom rent control by failing to take action on the matter before Sept. 30."

The Citizens Committee for Rent Control next day warned in a statement: "The Sept. 15 meeting is the last opportunity to extend rent control. Therefore the citizens of Plainfield have only two weeks... it is vital for all those interested to contact their councilman during this period."

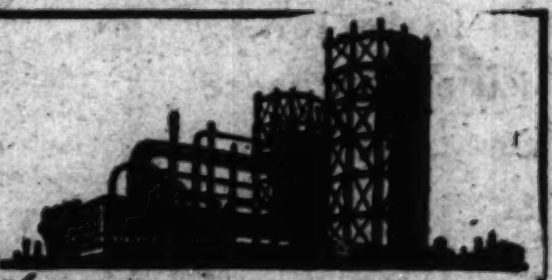
That same Tuesday night, tenants won the battle in three other Essex cities, Montclair, Nutley and West Orange.

At the meeting of the Montclair commission the week before more than 50 speakers had asked for the floor. The commissioners this week reluctantly voted 3 to 1 for extension.

IN WEST ORANGE more than 100 residents crowded the commission chambers. Only five speakers were allowed for and against controls. Spokesmen for Local 407, UE, representing the Edison workers, and for the Progressive Party, presented petitions with many signatures.

(Continued on Page 8)

New Jersey SHOP TALK



A fighting determination to defend their living standards in the face of zooming living costs brought thousands more of Jersey workers into strike action last week.

Biggest group involved were 7,000 members of Local 400 and 447 IUE-CIO Federal Telephone and Radio plants in Clifton, East Newark, Passaic, Nutley and Belleville. They set up picket lines Monday when the company would not offer more than 8 cents to the unions' demand for 20 to 25 cents.

Two days later the strike was settled with a 12-cent increase.

One thousand two hundred drivers and helpers in Monmouth, Middlesex and Mercer counties were still striking at the start of the week. Their union, Local 409, UAW, was demanding

pay increases equal to the scale of 4,200 North Jersey Teamsters, members of Newark Local 478, who settled their strike last Friday. The new Local 478 contract includes a 20 cent pay boost, 5 cents in fringe benefits and a cut in hours from 48 to 40.

The three-month-old strike of 600 drivers and guards of armored cars, members of Local 820, Teamsters, AFL, against Well Fargo, Brink's, U. S. Trucking and Cross Corp., ended this week when the union won a 30-cent increase.

In Metuchen 1,800 auto workers of Local 980 UAW-CIO the Ford-Mercury plant in protest against health and safety conditions.

Over at High Bridge, in the west part of the state, 1,000 steel workers were still striking early this week at the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company. They are organized in three locals of the United Steelworkers of America.

(Continued on Page 8)

What the Changes Mean in the Soviet Communist Party

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

THE FIRST major document being discussed by the many millions of Soviet Communists in preparation for the 19th Party Congress is the proposed new five-year plan. Second is the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules. This latter has evidently caused considerable speculation in the west.

Comment in the capitalist press and radio on the proposed amendments is ludicrous for the usual reason. That is, they speculate on everything under the sun and ignore the clear language of the documents themselves. In conversations with Russians I've heard them express surprise and amusement at the flurry of excitement caused in the west by the proposal to substitute a Presidium for the Political Bureau and to eliminate the Organizational Bureau. These aren't the major changes proposed in the draft Rules. But since they have caused so much crackpot comment in the capitalist press let's refer to the simple text of the documents.

THUS, the Theses of Khrushchev's report on the Party Rules state:

"It is advisable to reorganize the Political Bureau into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, because the name 'Presidium' corresponds better to the functions actually performed by the Political Bureau at present. As regards the routine organizational work of the Central Committee, it is advisable, as practice has shown, to concentrate it in one body—the Secretariat—since there is no further need of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee.

"In this connection paragraph 34 of the Rules should read as follows: 'The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union forms: a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, primarily organizing verification of fulfillment of Party decisions and selection of cadres.'

Simply that. "Presidium" as a word, more accurately describes the functions performed by the Political Bureau. And abolition of the Organizational Bureau ends previous overlapping with the Secretariat.

THE SECOND CHANGE that has aroused so much interest in the west is in the name of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev theses:

"The time has come for a more exact title for our Party. It is expedient that henceforth the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be named the 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union,' taking into account that, first, the name of the Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is more exact, and secondly, at the present time there is no need to retain the dual name of the Party—Communist and Bolshevik—since the words 'Communist' and 'Bolshevik' express one and the same content."

Many years ago Lenin pointed out that for a long time the Bolsheviks operated under a name—Social Democrats—which was not precise or scientific. But the Party did all right, because it was the programmatic content that counted and the content was Marxist-Leninist. Now the name was changed to conform to reality and science.

ific terminology—Communist—and at the same time maintaining the traditional title—Bolshevik. The latter of course arose when the Marxists were a majority (bolshevstvo) and the opportunists a minority (menshinstvo) at the Party Congress of 1903.

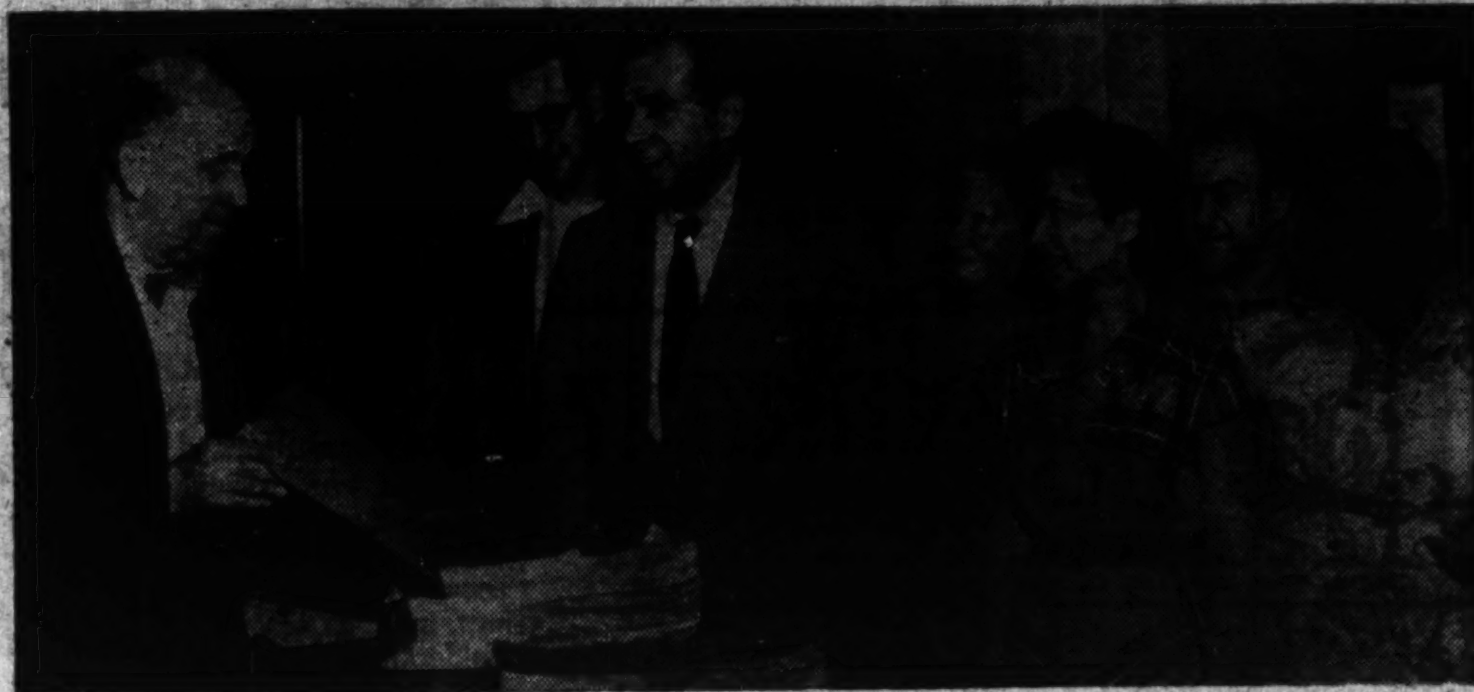
THE PRESENT CHANGE eliminates the dual title, substitutes a name that is precise and at the same time conveys the same content as the traditional one.

The key to understanding the really important changes proposed in the Rules is contained in the brief definition of the Party's tasks. This reads:

"Now the principal tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists in building Communist society by way of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, in steadily raising the material and cultural level of society, in educating the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, in strengthening to the utmost active defence of the Soviet homeland against the aggressive actions of her enemies."

AMENDMENTS and changes have been proposed in the Party Rules because Communists never cling to forms and ideas which become outmoded due to changed conditions. Long ago Stalin pointed out that there is a dogmatic and a creative approach to Marxism. A Communist takes the latter approach both in organizational as well as in political-theoretical questions.

In the years before World War II the Soviet Union successfully completed construction of a socialist society. This means that all exploiting classes were eliminated. It means that the exploitation of man by man was ended. And it also means that distribution was based on the principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." (Continued on Page 6)



SIMON W. GERSON (center, surrounded by campaign workers) is shown as he filed 4,316 signatures on nominating petitions of the People's Rights Party for Congress from Brooklyn's 13th C.D. Receiving the petition is Election Board Clerk William Hazleton. The Freedom Party has filed 3,128 signatures for Benjamin J. Davis for State Assembly for Harlem's 11th A.D. Gerson is one of the defendants in the Foley Square trial of working class leaders under the Smith Act; Davis has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a victim of the Smith Act.

BEN'S NAME IS STILL DEAR IN THEIR HEARTS

Nearly 1 out of 4 voters signed to put him on the ballot

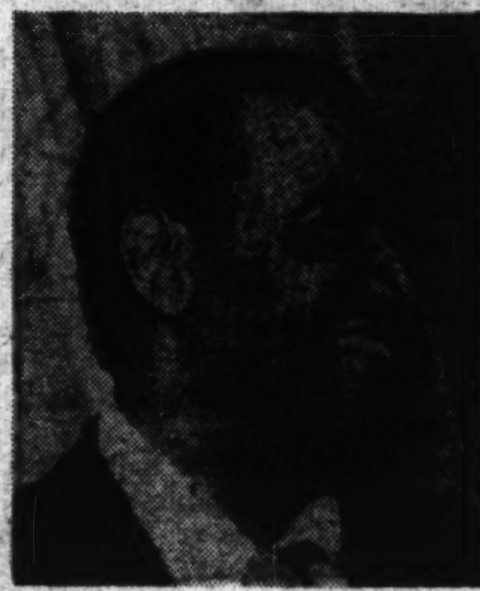
By ABNER W. BERRY

PROOF of the place, Benjamin J. Davis, Harlem leader and legislator, occupies in the hearts and memories of his former constituents was the fact that 3,128 of his closest neighbors signed Freedom Party petitions naming him the candidate for State Assembly in Manhattan's 11th Assembly District.

By this time, the newspapers had "forgotten" the courageous lawyer who had defended Angelo Herndon, helped free the Scottsboro defendants and then went on to become a one-man perpetual demonstration against war and racism in New York City. But not the people. They knew Davis, remembered him and proved they were ready to fight for him as he had fought for and with them before the prison bars closed behind in July, 1951, one of the first Smith Act frameup victims.

"I KNEW BEN and I'm in the fight for him," a veteran Negro Democrat told a petition circulator. "That man has no business in jail. Why if it had not been for Ben Davis we would not have any housing projects."

The speaker, a neighbor of Davis in West 126th St., then took the petition he had signed and ob-



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

tained nine more signatures from his fellow party enrollees.

Further uptown, on 130th St., a woman who looked fifty-ish told the canvasser she had been a Democrat for 23 years, signed the petition and remarked:

"I want you to know that I fully disagree with Ben Davis in politics, but he has got a right to be on the ballot. I think I can get some of my friends to join me on that, too."

A MOVING SCENE was enacted on 118th St., one evening when a Freedom Party worker canvassed a blind man. In the

middle of the canvasser's introduction of the Davis program for peace and against jimmecrowism, the sightless man interrupted:

"Madam, I know just what Mr. Davis stood for. I know what you mean by peace in Korea. I'd like to do more than sign—I'd like to speak for Ben Davis, if you think that would help, although I've never been a speaker."

Jesse Gray, Davis' campaign manager, told this reporter that the blind man's name is now on the list of volunteer workers for the Freedom Party.

A YOUNG MAN in 130th St. was impatient when approached by canvassers.

"Where have you been?" he asked. "Of course, I know Ben Davis. You remember when Mr. Davis came out of jail in 1949 and they had that torch light parade? I was in that parade."

The young man signed and joined the campaign truck as a speaker.

There were many who knew not only Ben Davis, but the late Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., who was a Republican political leader in Georgia. One of these was a pastor of a fairly large church who was canvassed on 8th Ave. He signed the petition and volunteered:

"I knew Ben and his father and loved both of them. I will take this matter up with my congregation so that those who live in Ben's district will know what they are signing when you come around."

CANVASSERS reported that more than a third of all persons approached were willing to aid the Davis campaign but would not sign out of fear of losing their jobs. One man who had signed a petition came in disturbed the next day asking that his name be removed. He explained that he was not opposed to the Davis campaign; he was willing to do anything aid; but he was sure to lose his job if his name was discovered on the petition. His name was removed and he made a cash donation to the Freedom Party.

More than one signer asked to be placed on the list of volunteer worker and admonished: "But be sure you do call us this time. This last time no one showed up." Others wanted literature about Davis and a number wanted to know more about Communism.

IN SEVEN election districts, more than one-third of the registered voters signed Davis petitions. And 23 percent of the 14,000-odd voters in the 11th A. D. signed.

There was a complete press blackout on the Davis campaign, but the memory of the former councilman was strong, and the community "grape vine" spread the news daily of the new phase in the fight for peace and equality. Davis was in jail, but the response of his neighbors proved that he was not isolated nor forgotten. Ben Davis is still politically active in Harlem.

YOU CAN end the war in Korea NOW!

peace referendum

Your Ballot

I want

a "cease fire" in Korea

NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

I VOTE YES ☐

Mark Here

I VOTE NO ☐

Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Issued as a public service by the
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd St., New York 23, N. Y.

PEACE REFERENDUM BALLOT issued by the American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72nd St., New York City, has been issued in 250,000 copies in the first printing. The ballot calls for an immediate cease fire in Korea, remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference. Results of the referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office.

Eisenhower, Stevenson Both Duck Key Issues

(Continued from Page 3)
"Until we get business brains in a 60-billion-dollar business . . . we are not going to save money," said Ike. He left no doubt that he will continue arming at the rate of \$60 billions a year.

A NEGRO CANDIDATE, feeling the pressure of hundreds of thousands demanding civil rights, asked Ike point blank what he would do about jimcrow in the District of Columbia.

A point blank question of this sort cannot be evaded. Eisenhower said he would "eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia." The candidate was apparently so pleased with the answer that he momentarily forgot that Eisenhower as a five star general had opposed eliminating segregation in the armed forces.

Another candidate asked Eisenhower whether he planned to attack the Americans for Democratic Action whom he described as acting as "advisers" to the Democratic candidate.

"As far as I am concerned, I am never going to accept what I call Left Wingish, pinkish influence in our life," said the general. He said he would make it clear that people "must get away from that guy—that kind of thing and get back to Americanism."

This disposition to brand the moderate liberalism of ADA as not "Americanism" explains why Eisenhower can so readily accept McCarthy, Jenner and his vice presidential running mate, Sen. Richard Nixon of California. Only their particular brand of reaction

is acceptable as "true Americanism."

NO ONE asked Eisenhower how he would settle the Korean war, a question closest of all to millions of Americans. As a result all the voters have of the general's thinking on that score is his statements that Administration "bungling . . . trapped us into the Korean war."

Passing over the bipartisan responsibility for beginning U. S. intervention in Korea, Eisenhower in Philadelphia devoted himself to his plan for "averting more Koreans."

Since, as he argued, we are in war in Korea because we permitted U. S. forces to become "weak" in that area, his solution is to be strong militarily everywhere.

His program therefore not only fails to provide for an end to the Korean war but stokes the fires for world atomic war.

IN CONTRAST to Ike's bellicose statements, the speeches of Stevenson have had a deceptively peaceful ring. How really deceptive it is can be realized when one compares them with the speeches and statements of Secretary of State Acheson and other spokesmen for the Truman foreign policy. Stevenson's foreign policy, it becomes clear, is exactly the foreign policy of the Truman administration and it is that foreign policy which has brought us to war in Korea and to the brink of world war. With respect to this policy, Eisenhower admits he has no fundamental disagreements.

At Portland, Stevenson took another swipe at Eisenhower's call for "liberation" of Eastern European countries from their people's governments. He called it "one of the most mischievous ideas that has been injected into this campaign." But he said the cold war must continue against these countries, a position which lit the fuse in Korea and threatens further conflagrations.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, Stevenson used the word "co-existence," an almost magic word to the peace-loving peoples of the world who see in collaboration between the U. S. and the USSR the only solution to world peace. But Stevenson explicitly dropped the prefix "peaceful" from the familiar

phrase, and his remarks showed he had robbed it of its peaceful content.

Co-existence does not mean the abandonment of the cold war, he said. The struggle will go on, and he cited the "necessity" of continuing the war in Korea until the Koreans accept the U. S. terms—the "necessity" of continuing to send guns and tanks and napalm bombs to the British and French imperialists in Malaya and Indo-China.

He said he was "proud" that the U. S. intervened in Korea, and he accused the Koreans of trying to "defeat us by prolonged negotiations and by exhausting our patience."

STEVENSON insisted he favored "negotiation and adjustment" of the issues between the U. S. and USSR. But in an earlier speech, before the campaign began, he elaborated his position by declaring he was for negotiation only from a "position of strength" meaning the occupation of strategic bases by heavily armed U. S. forces.

It is only in comparison with the Eisenhower blustering that these statements appear peaceful. Truman and Acheson have repeatedly declared they were open to "negotiation and adjustment," but always from a "position of strength." For some reason, the U. S. has never been sufficiently strong, in their opinion, to justify a frank and forthright, give-and-take, exchange with the representatives of the USSR, of the new China, of the peoples democracies, of the Korean peoples government.

As a result there has been the costly struggle in Korea, the high taxes, high prices, frozen wages, and the ever-present threat of a bigger more calamitous war.

ON THE ISSUES of Formosa and the recognition of the new China about which Stevenson was questioned in Portland, he revealed that this position is identical with that of the Truman-Acheson administration. He would never give up Formosa, and as for China "there's a lot of opposition" to recognizing the people's government.

Stevenson's statements for peace can be tested by all voters asking him to come out now for an immediate cease fire in Korea, with the "negotiation and adjustment" to continue until settlement is reached.

Those American voters, especially among labor and the Negro people, who prefer Stevenson ought to put that demand before him.

Classified Ads

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
ATTENTION all organizations. Camp Midvale. Nature Friends adult interracial camp offers its facilities to organizations for conventions, picnics, etc. at special reduced rates. For further information write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. (Only one hour from New York City.)

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PORTABLE AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER—stainless steel interior, on wheels. Reg. \$229.95. Spec. \$179.95. Standard Brand Distrib. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR. 3-7519.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS
MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

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CALL Hyacinth 8-7857 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

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and before Eisenhower, too, whenever they go.

If the clamor of the American people for peace in Korea should be voiced insistently enough, within the hearing of the major party candidates, they would be forced to accede or at least to take a public position on an issue which they have tried so hard to dodge.

Un-Americans Find Chicago 'Unfriendly'

CHICAGO.—Rebuffed and routed, the House Un-American Committee left Chicago, abandoning its scheduled two-week anti-labor witchhunt after three and one-half days. Dozens of subpoenaed witnesses were told not to appear and that the committee was suddenly leaving town.

The change in plans was announced Friday after the testimony of leaders of the packinghouse union here failed to produce the startling revelations the committee had promised.

The most telling blow against the probers' attempts to smash the Harvester strike was a spirited mass meeting on the previous night where Chicago unions, CIO and independent, rallied strongly to the support of the Harvester strikers.

The last labor witness called was Herbert March, organizer for the big Armour local in Chicago, who threw into the teeth of the committee members the charge that they had come here to disrupt the labor unions at a time when they were carrying on the most bitter struggle with the employers.

Acting committee chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) claimed that the committee had no such anti-labor intentions. Replied March:

"I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement. If you think of any other reason why I have been called here, you're welcome to do so."

Shortly before this exchange, Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, chairman of the committee, left the hearing with a sudden "heart attack"—which turned out to be a case of indigestion.

The committee members made it clear that they did not like the atmosphere of hostility and resistance in Chicago. Their first shock came on Tuesday morning when the hearing opening with a giant picket line around the federal building.

The pickets, most of them Harvester strikers, then marched up to the hearing room and staged a stormy demonstration which virtually drowned out the testimony of the first stoolpigeon who was flown on the stand.

Three days later, the large rally in the UE Hall revealed that the red-baiting attack of the committee had boomeranged against the probers. Reports from the shops showed not one incident of hysteria against the shop workers or union leaders who had been named by the committee as "reds."

On the contrary, hatred and resentment against the committee mounted with each day of the hearing. A shop leader in one farm equipment plant was "hailed as a hero" after he had run the committee's gauntlet as an unfriendly witness.

Leaders of the CIO auto workers and shoe workers as well as spokesmen for many independent unions came to the rally to pledge their support for the embattled 30,000 Harvester strikers. The call then went out for a mass picketing demonstration at the Harvester plants on Monday morning.

ter plants on Monday morning.

The Un-American Committee announced that instead of remaining in Chicago, they would call Chicago unionists to Washington to testify on October 15.

Their arrival here followed months of preparation and education in the shops here in which the pro-war and anti-labor purposes of the committee were explained to thousands of workers, illustrated by full reports on the record of the committee and of its members in Congress.

Mine, Mill

(Continued from Page 4)
for independent political action. While some of Stevenson's statements against McCarthyism and the Taft-Hartley law were welcomed, Clark continued:

"But at the same time the same Stevenson, in the same speech, failed to say one word about the Smith Act, the McCarran Committee, the House Un-American Committee and all the rest of the acts and bills and committees which stand for the same things that McCarthy does."

He urged the members to judge Republican, Democratic and Progressive Party candidates on the basis of the key issues of peace, civil liberties and labor rights listed by the union. He also pointed out that in a number of states where the unions membership is concentrated, Mine-Mill is in a balance of power position to influence the outcome of elections. He listed Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Idaho.

THE CONVENTION gave special attention to the part of Clark's report titled, "New Approach to Organizing." With the defeat of the raids that almost destroyed this union less than two years ago, consolidation of its 100,000 strength and considerable improvement of its financial position as income from per-capita runs nearly a million a year, Clark and Travis stressed the need of launching an organizing "offensive" and "thinking in terms of new horizons of growth."

Clark pointed out that the union's progressive stand has also furthered its economic objectives. The seventh round with settlements on the basis of eight cents an hour and some fringes for all but Kennecott, bring Mine-Mill's copper and brass workers substantially above the raises won by the steel workers since Korea and about five cents an hour above auto. A strike was authorized at Kennecott.

WIN CANADIAN STRIKE

VANCOUVER (ALN).—Vancouver carpenters won a 10-cent hourly wage increase and other concessions ending a 73-day walk-out, their longest strike in 24 years. The pay raise brought rates to \$2.10 an hour with the carpenters also winning room and board on out-of-town jobs for \$1 daily until Dec. 1.

FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO UNVEILING FOR

NATHAN BALE

Sunday, Sept. 14, 1952

Beth Moses Cemetery
11 A.M.

—From I.W.O. Section

To ARTIE

Our Deepest Sympathy
On the Loss of Your
Beloved Mother and Comrade
—Group of Comrades

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A wonderful SALE on imported linens from Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium. At low prices. A wide selection of tablecloths in all sizes, and colors, sets, dish towels, and pillow cases.

Organizations should contact our wholesale department with regard to fund raising sales. We can help you to raise substantial sums of money thru the sale of these beautiful imported linens.

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9 Colors and Patterns
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Value \$5.95
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Room 246-28 E. 11th St. (bet. 2nd & 3rd)
100 Broadway (corner 11th St.)

PP CANVASSERS IN N.J. OPEN DRIVE FOR KOREA CEASE-FIRE

Dear Mr. President:

Why must more blood be shed while the negotiators in Korea settle the last remaining difference between them?

Can't we stop the shooting and killing now, continue and finish the negotiations, and end the war in Korea without any more deaths?

Millions are asking to end the war. Add my name.

Sincerely,

REPRODUCED ABOVE is postcard distributed by New Jersey Progressive Party canvassers, calling for cease-fire now while negotiations continue on prisoners of war issue.

Hundreds of Progressive Party canvassers throughout the State of New Jersey were on the streets inaugurating the distribution of postcards addressed to President Truman urging him to stop the fighting in Korea while negotiations continue on the remaining issue, the exchange of prisoners of war. (PP presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan in a nation TV address Saturday announced a nationwide postcard campaign along these lines).

Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, vice chairman of the NJ Progressives, said:

"Why must more blood be shed while the negotiators in Korea settle the last remaining difference between them," the card asks Truman.

Mrs. Van Orden said that 10,000 cards have already been given to party workers in eleven counties (Camden, Cumberland, Ocean, Monmouth, Mercer, Passaic, Middlesex, Union, Bergen, Hudson and Essex).

In a letter to Truman on behalf of the Progressive Party of New Jersey, Mrs. Van Orden said:

"Who ever heard of a war being fought over the sole issue of exchanging prisoners of war?"

"We urge your immediate action to stop the killing and maiming of our finest young men and of helpless Korean civilians while negotiators be replaced with civilians representing all the countries involved in the war. The making of peace cannot be entrusted to those whose business is war."

Fight on Jimcrow Continues After Paterson Pool Fight

PATERSON.

THE SPLENDID city-wide battle to end discrimination in swimming pools and other public places in Paterson is taking permanent organizational form following the conference of 30 community organizations at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel several weeks ago.

The officers and board of directors of the Citizens Committee Against Discrimination, formed as the result of the conference, will meet this Tuesday, Sept. 16, at the First Congressional Church to further the resolutions adopted at the conference. Each of the 30 groups which took part in the conference will be invited to select a representative to the Citizens Committee.

The conference resolutions called for:

- 1-A municipal swimming pool, without any referendum.
- 2-An ordinance for revoking the license of any establishment discriminating because of race, creed or color.
- 3-A full-time director for the Human Relations Council.
- 4-Proper representation of Negroes as candidates of political parties, and as appointees to city posts.
- 5-A campaign for equal job opportunities, and for elimination of slums.

AN ATTEMPT was made several weeks to red-bait the conference by a press story that "sources close to the city administration" would ask the FBI to investigate persons who took part in it. This effort to split the united fight against jimcrow here fizzled in the face of the broad forces firmly in agreement with the program.

The Paterson Evening News story ridiculed the report about the FBI. "The sources close to the city administration on which the story was pegged, apparently were not quite close enough," they commented, "because an immediate denial of the report was issued by Mayor Titus, the chief executive of the city administration." The story, however, was not the only one.

notice a few acknowledged Communists in attendance but noted no attempt on their parts, as members of the public, to 'take over' the session."

FOLLOWING are the officers of the Citizens Committee Against Discrimination:

Rev. Randall C. Mason, pastor of the First Congressional Church, chairman; Wendell Williams, teacher and representative of the Paterson chapter of NAACP, vice-chairman; Mrs. Leon Grundfest of Bnai Brith Women of Paterson, secretary-treasurer.

The Board of directors includes: Chris Frawley, executive secretary of Passaic County CIO Council; Joseph Krause, international representative of United Textile Workers, AFL; Mrs. Dorothy Paterson, newspaper woman; R. Douglas Gillespie, representative of the Greater Paterson Council of Churches; Frank Melton of the Committee for Negro Participation in Government; Miss Marlene Kara, president of the Christian Youth Council and Mrs. F. Walker of the National Council of Negro Women.

Tells Pittsburgh Story at Rally

NEWARK.

MRS. MARGARET NELSON will bring the gripping story of her family's heroic fight against fascist-like terror in Pittsburgh when she speaks at the Constitution Day meeting called by the Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey this Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the Masonic Hall, 188 Belmont Ave.

Together with her two children, Mrs. Nelson faced the constant harassment which accompanied the frameup trial and conviction of her husband, Steve Nelson, now in jail with a savage 20-year sentence. She will also tell the thrilling story of Steve's magnificent courtroom defense of his life history as an outstanding Communist fighter for the American working class.

Another feature of this important rally is the defense of the Constitution which will be the appearance of Charles Nusser, who himself was recently under indictment in Elizabeth and who fought together with Steve Nelson in the immortal Lincoln Brigade against fascism in Spain.

The audience next Wednesday will welcome Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, whose courage and persistence led to the worldwide campaign to free the Trenton Six, one of whom is her brother, Collis English, still on the Trenton state prison.

Other speakers are Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor, Essex County Director of the Civil Rights Congress, and Anthony Barotta, representative of the Joint Council of the Fur Workers Union. Mr. Lewis Moroz, state executive secretary of the CRC, will be chairman. The program, which includes entertainment features, will start promptly at 8 p.m.



This was the picketline at the Federal Building in Chicago that set the House Un-American Committee back on its heels. The pickets carried their line up to the hearing room, demanded that they leave town. The Un-Americans "complied" three days later, after completing only a small portion of their scheduled dirty work.—Story on page 7.

Rent Controls

(Continued from Page 1)

natures urging extension. The commission's vote was 3 to 2.

In the face of a broad community movement stimulated by a recent tenement fire, the Nutley commission voted unanimously for controls.

Verona, Cedar Grove and Caldwell all postponed final action to meetings the week of Sept. 15.

Town councils in the shore communities of Red Bank and Asbury Park deferred action to the next meetings, despite strong delegations urging extension of controls.

Proponents in Red Bank included the ADA, the Progressive Party, the Democratic Freeholder candidate, Stephen Remsen, James Lo Biondo for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other local residents.

In Asbury Park representatives from the NAACP, B'nai B'rith, Progressive Party and several unions attended the City Council meeting. Following the meeting, tenants in several large apartment houses organized committees, with captains on every floor, to get more petitions signed urging the council to act favorably.

Negro Teacher

(Continued from Page 1)

manded. He told Coebler he was "violating the law" by discriminating, and added: "You should be guided by the democratic principle and the law of the land rather than by the bigoted and irresponsible blabbermouths who call you."

Speaking as a farmer, Toohey said: "There's not a day that goes by that we don't thank George Washington Carver for his discoveries in science."

"Not only do we degrade and humiliate Miss Wells," he said, "but we hurt ourselves. We owe her a debt for pointing out how backward we are, but the wrong is against the people, not the lady."

He read from a section of the state law barring discrimination, and then added: "No matter what the law says, we should do the decent thing first."

After Toohey spoke, Ernest Lunden took up Coebler's arguments, and said he feared the Negro teacher would be the butt of insults from children, and then added, as a final obstacle: "Besides, where would she live?"

At that, Mrs. Toohey sprang to her feet and said: "I would feel honored if Miss Wells would stay with us." She said that this was "a wonderful opportunity for us to act like real Americans." Three other women promptly offered their homes.

Listening throughout the debate was Dr. Harold Lett, assistant director of the N. J. Division Against Discrimination. Finally he spoke, telling the group that he had been hardened by more than 50 years of fighting because of the accident of birth that made him a Negro and gave others "blonde hair and blue eyes."

Then, turning to Toohey he said, "Your moving statements tonight have given me a new lease on life."

Since the meeting Toohey has received several dozen letters, like this from Miss Bernice Kinsley which appeared in the "Plainfield Courier-News":

"... It was most gratifying to learn of Mr. Patrick Toohey's valiant stand against blind prejudices. It is indeed discouraging fact to realize how little we have done to show the Negroes (and other minority groups) by word or deed, that we believe in the worth and dignity of the individual and free-

dom for all people in these United States.

"Certainly our Christian consciences must have suffered when we see such needless discrimination. Because of people like Mr. Toohey, barriers are being removed and progress will continue if more people understand that their beliefs do count for something. ..."

SHOP TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

United Steel Workers, CIO, 1079 in Easton, Pa., 1077 and 2625 in High Bridge, the last composed of office workers.

The three-week old strike at C. F. Mueller Macaroni Co., in Jersey City ended last week when the 300 workers, represented by Local 262 Bakery and Confectionery Workers, CIO won a 12 1/2-cent wage increase and other demands.

A four-day strike by 85 workers, mostly women, led by the United Rubber Workers, CIO, at the Martin Rubber Company in Long Branch, won their wage holiday, vacation and union security demands.

Drivers for the Lincoln Transit Company in Lakewood walked out when the company fired the grievance committee chairman of their union, the Jim Hawes lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Negotiations under a reopening clause netted 2,000 workers in the Calco Chemical plant in Bound Brook a 3 1/2-cent hourly wage increase. They are represented by Local III, AFL Chemical Workers Union.

The 950 members of Local 545, AFL Structural Steel and Ornamental Iron Workers voted to strike Sept. 16 when negotiations with the 66 employing companies broke down last week.

The above were the strike actions that came to Shop Talk's attention. No doubt there were others. They show the readiness of Jersey workers to struggle for wages and conditions, for rent control, and for many other needs—whatever leadership is given.



RALLY TO END KOREA WAR NOW!

To Ask Korean Cease-Fire Now

PHILADELPHIA. — While Gen. Eisenhower formally opened his campaign here last week by demagogically stating that peace could only be won AFTER a Republican victory in November, the Progressive Party and other groups are campaigning for a cease-fire in Korea NOW!

The Progressive Party at its PEACE NOW rally in Town Hall this Saturday evening, Sept. 13, announced it will call on the audience to sign a postcard asking President Truman to stop the shooting and finish the Korean negotiations without any more deaths.

Henry Beitscher, Director of the Progressive Party of Philadelphia, also pointed out that 10,000 of these cards would be distributed to the audience at the rally to be signed by others and returned in one week.

MEANWHILE, other local groups are planning to circulate a

ballot, sponsored by 60 national personalities, which calls on all candidates to go on record for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

It is planned to present these ballots to Presidential, Senatorial and Congressional candidates throughout the nation.

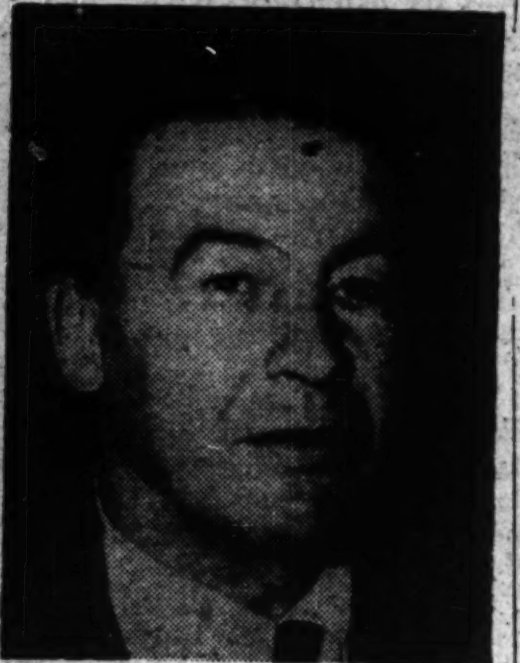
Sponsors of the peace-now movement believe that if the people speak out now in large numbers, they can impose their overwhelming desire for an immediate cease-fire in Korea on ruling circles in Washington.

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT," the Progressive Party postcard asks, "why must more blood be shed while negotiators settle the last remaining difference between them?"

The Pennsylvania Peace Convention, which will hold sessions on Saturday, Sept. 13, starting at 10 a.m., at the Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Philadelphia, and Sunday, Sept. 14, will also make the issue of an immediate cease-fire in Korea a major point.

At the conclusion of a national radio broadcast featuring Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, candidates for President and Vice-President, over station KYW, Tillman Oglesby, Jr., Associate Director of the Progressive Party of Philadelphia, indicated that the major issue in the campaign of his party would be the immediate cessation of hostilities in Korea.

He called on the radio audience to act in this campaign by circulating the cards addressed to Truman. He emphasized that persons of all political beliefs should enter this campaign.



VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party presidential candidate, speaks in Town Hall, Saturday evening, Sept. 13, at a rally for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

150 PROFS PROTEST PECHAN OATH FIRING

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The hurried "loyalty" dismissal of a State College employe has aroused wide resistance among faculty members and townspeople here, and on conservative quarters throughout the state.

A leading editorial on the dismissal of Wendel McRae in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin is headlined: "Guilty On No Evidence." It declares: "Some rather fantastic things are being done in the name of preserving liberty."

A meeting of 150 faculty members and townspeople passed resolutions charging that an injustice had been done McRae, who was publications production manager for the college's Department of Public Information.

A committee of five faculty members pleaded for two hours with president Milton Eisenhower, brother of the General, to reinstate McRae.

The Evening Bulletin editorial sums up McRae's case as follows: "(He) has been dismissed because he won't answer a question about his loyalty. He is the one holdout among 3,000 employes."

"Mr. McRae says he took an

oath to defend his country when he joined the Marine Corps in World War I, and he thinks that should be enough.

"Nobody has charged that Mr. McRae is disloyal. The only fact in the case is that he hasn't answered the questionnaire. In other words, there is neither accuser nor accusation in the case, but the defendants is punished just the same.

"The State College Loyalty Board has not found that there was any evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. It reported that it lacked evidence essential to certify that Mr. McRae was not subversive. So it tells him to get off the faculty.

"It will be noted that the usual rule about burden of proof is reversed. The accuser doesn't have to prove guilt, or even assert it. If there isn't any evidence at all, the man is guilty."

"Under the new Pechan 'loyalty oath' act, state-aided college are required to set up their own regulations and certify to the governor that their employes are not 'subversive.'"

Oil Union Maps Organization Drive

PHILADELPHIA.—With over 80,000 unorganized oil workers in the Philadelphia-New York area, alone, the CIO Oil Workers Convention here last week decided unanimously to put its main emphasis next year on organizing the unorganized.

The Philadelphia area itself, the convention emphasized, will soon

be the second largest refining center in the nation. "There are 468,000 hourly-paid workers," the union's Policy Committee pointed out, "in the refining, field, production, pipeline and office groups of the oil industry."

Three hundred and fifty delegates, representing 110,000 workers, attended the convention.

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82 Days in Jail!

300 Demand Bail For Steve Nelson

PHILADELPHIA.—Immediate bail for Steve Nelson was demanded by over 300 people last Sunday at a cultural festival presented by Earl Earl Robinson, Miss Laura Duncan, and Miss Buelah Richardson at Camp Alpine, under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress, West Philadelphia Chapter.

Other demands included a call by Mrs. Margaret Nelson for voters of all parties to defeat Judge Harry Montgomery, Democratic Party candidate for the State Supreme Court in the Nov. 4 election. Outlining the McCarthy's persecution that culminated in Judge Montgomery's 20-year sentence for Nelson, Mrs. Nelson said: "Remember what Montgomery did and see that he is defeated in his campaign to be elected to the

state Supreme Court bench."

Meanwhile, delegations by bus and car are being organized from Philadelphia and other cities to be in Pittsburgh Monday, Sept. 22, when Nelson and his five co-defendants resume their challenge in Federal court of indictments brought against them under the Smith Act.

Nelson has been invited to address a rally in Philadelphia Friday night, Oct. 3, at the Academy of Music Foyer. In announcing the rally, the CRC pointed out that Supreme Court is slated to hear

(Continued on Page 8)

JUDGE MONTGOMERY . . . McCARTHYITE JUDGE FACES BITTER ELECTION FIGHT

ALLEGHENY COUNTY Judge Harry Montgomery, who sentenced Steve Nelson to 20 years, and a white worker to 23 months for upholding Negro rights has already suffered one setback in his attempt to win a State Supreme Court judgeship on his anti-labor, anti-Negro record.

Montgomery was selected for the state's highest judicial post by the Democratic Party machine. He won the Democratic nomination without opposition in the primary elections last spring.

But the attempt to get him the Republican nomination as well, and thus assure his election in the primary itself failed. Montgomery was defeated in the Republican primary by the regular Republican

Party nominee Superior Court Judge John C. Arnold.

Thus, in the Nov. 4th election, Montgomery will face the partisan opposition of the Republican machine, and its nominee, Arnold. This contest, however, presents to labor and the Negro people, and to all Pennsylvanians, issues that go beyond partisan considerations.

No other statewide contest permits Pennsylvanians to record themselves so directly for the Bill of Rights and against McCarthyism.

Montgomery's candidacy seeks statewide approval of his Dixiecrat handling of Pittsburgh's Highland Park swimming pool case. He jailed a white Westinghouse

(Continued on Page 8)

Press Election Symposium

PHILADELPHIA.—The immediate Korean cease-fire will be featured at an election symposium sponsored by the Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association, in Reynolds Hall, Friday evening, Sept. 26.

New York editors of the Morning Freiheit and the Daily Worker are among those who will address the gathering, which will include cultural features, and speakers on the Pennsylvania elections.

The symposium highlights the rising popular demand to stop the Korean shooting and to let negotiations continue without further killings, is rapidly becoming the overriding issue in the current presidential election campaign.

Even Gen. Eisenhower in his Philadelphia speech last week

was forced to garb his own warlike program in "peace" phrases, and demagogically promise "no more Koreans."

The basic role that labor, the Negro people, and all lovers of peace will have to play to force their "peace now" demands on the Truman Administration before Election Day will be discussed at the Freedom of the Press Association Symposium.

The Pennsylvania Worker itself plays a vital role in this most important peace fight. It is the only paper in the state reporting and helping to stimulate activity for an immediate cease-fire.

Order an additional paper! Obtain an additional subscription! Bring your subs to the Sept. 26 symposium!



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS, noted Negro scholar and historian, delivers the keynote address at the Pennsylvania Peace convention, which convenes Saturday morning Sept. 13 and continues Sunday, Sept. 14, at the Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Phila.

Burning of Synagogues Continues

PHILADELPHIA.—Anti-Semitic arsonists have resumed their attacks in the same Logan area of North Philadelphia where members of a so-called "Hitler Youth Group" were sent to reform schools last winter for fire-bombing synagogues and movie theaters.

Two porches of the Logan Community Synagogue, 10th and Duncannon Ave., were badly burned, and sides of the building charred early Tuesday, Sept. 2, by a fire which authorities blamed on arsonists. Two smudge pots were found on the 10th St. porch, trash, smelling of kerosene, was also discovered.

The spiritual leader of the synagogue, Rabbi J. Gerson Brenner, is presently visiting Israel, and is expected back shortly.

In warning last winter that fire-bombers were still at large, The Pennsylvania Worker urged the community to unite in a program to root out anti-Semitism in Philadelphia.

Picket Injured In Strike

PHILADELPHIA.—A picket was injured last week when a supervisory employe drove his car through a mass picket line of 150 AFL striking machinists at the Yale & Towne main gate at Roosevelt Blvd. and Haldemann St. Police were on hand to break the picket line to let office workers pass through. Some 1,700 production workers went on strike when the union contract expired Sept. 1.

CHARGE COMPANY UNION "COLLUSION"

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Company-union collusion is charged against officials of the Liberty Baking Co. and Local 12, AFL Bakers & Confectionary Workers, in an appeal filed with the State Supreme Court by Attorney Homer W. King asking for the setting aside of an injunction granted the company forbidding even peaceful picketing of the plant by a large group of union members, who are at odds with the union administration.

The collusion charge is based on the fact that the attorneys for the company and the union filed similar briefs "within minutes of each other," condemning the strikers' actions. Common Pleas Court Judge John H. Duff, Jr., issued the injunction.

What the Changes Mean in the Soviet Communist Party

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

THE FIRST major document being discussed by the many millions of Soviet Communists in preparation for the 19th Party Congress is the proposed new five-year plan. Second is the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules. This latter has evidently caused considerable speculation in the west.

Comment in the capitalist press and radio on the proposed amendments is ludicrous for the usual reason. That is, they speculate on everything under the sun and ignore the clear language of the documents themselves. In conversations with Russians I've heard them express surprise and amusement at the flurry of excitement caused in the west by the proposal to substitute a Presidium for the Political Bureau and to eliminate the Organizational Bureau. These aren't the major changes proposed in the draft Rules. But since they have caused so much crackpot comment in the capitalist press let's refer to the simple text of the documents.

THUS, the Theses of Khrushchev's report on the Party Rules state:

"It is advisable to reorganize the Political Bureau into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, because the name 'Presidium' corresponds better to the functions actually performed by the Political Bureau at present. As regards the routine organizational work of the Central Committee, it is advisable, as practice has shown, to concentrate it in one body—the Secretariat—since there is no further need of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee.

"In this connection paragraph 34 of the Rules should read as follows: 'The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union forms: a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, primarily organizing verification of fulfillment of Party decisions and selection of cadres.'

Simply that. "Presidium" as a word, more accurately describes the functions performed by the Political Bureau. And abolition of the Organizational Bureau ends previous overlapping with the Secretariat.

THE SECOND CHANGE that has aroused so much interest in the west is in the name of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev theses:

"The time has come for a more exact title for our Party. It is expedient that henceforth the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be named the 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union,' taking into account that, first, the name of the Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is more exact, and secondly, at the present time there is no need to retain the dual name of the Party—Communist and Bolshevik—since the words 'Communist' and 'Bolshevik' express one and the same content."

Many years ago Lenin pointed out that for a long time the Bolsheviks operated under a name—Social Democrats—which was not precise or scientific. But the Party did all right, because it was the programmatic content that counted and the content was Marxist-Leninist. Later the name was changed to conform to reality and science.

tific terminology—Communist—and at the same time maintaining the traditional title—Bolshevik. The latter of course arose when the Marxists were a majority (bolshinstvo) and the opportunists a minority (menshinstvo) at the Party Congress of 1903.

THE PRESENT CHANGE eliminates the dual title, substitutes a name that is precise and at the same time conveys the same content as the traditional one.

The key to understanding the really important changes proposed in the Rules is contained in the brief definition of the Party's tasks. This reads:

"Now the principal tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists in building Communist society by way of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, in steadily raising the material and cultural level of society, in educating the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, in strengthening to the utmost active defence of the Soviet homeland against the aggressive actions of her enemies."

AMENDMENTS and changes have been proposed in the Party Rules because Communists never cling to forms and ideas which become outmoded due to changed conditions. Long ago Stalin pointed out that there is a dogmatic and a creative approach to Marxism. A Communist takes the latter approach both in organizational as well as in political-theoretical questions.

In the years before World War II the Soviet Union successfully completed construction of a socialist society. This means that all exploiting classes were eliminated. It means that the exploitation of man by man was ended. And it also means that distribution was based on the principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

(Continued on Page 6)



SIMON W. GERSON (center, surrounded by campaign workers) is shown as he filed 4,316 signatures on nominating petitions of the People's Rights Party for Congress from Brooklyn's 13th C.D. Receiving the petition is Election Board Clerk William Hazleton. The Freedom Party has filed 3,128 signatures for Benjamin J. Davis for State Assembly for Harlem's 11th A.D. Gerson is one of the defendants in the Foley Square trial of working class leaders under the Smith Act; Davis has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a victim of the Smith Act.

BEN'S NAME IS STILL DEAR IN THEIR HEARTS

Nearly 1 out of 4 voters signed to put him on the ballot

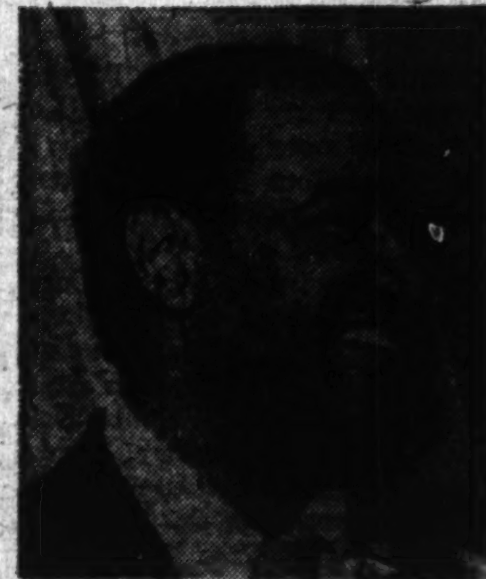
By ABNER W. BERRY

PROOF of the place, Benjamin J. Davis, Harlem leader and legislator, occupies in the hearts and memories of his former constituents was the fact that 3,128 of his closest neighbors signed Freedom Party petitions naming him the candidate for State Assembly in Manhattan's 11th Assembly District.

By this time, the newspapers had "forgotten" the courageous lawyer who had defended Angelo Herndon, helped free the Scottsboro defendants and then went on to become a one-man perpetual demonstration against war and racism in New York City. But of the people. They knew Davis, remembered him and proved they were ready to fight for him as he had fought for and with them before the prison bars closed behind in July, 1951, one of the first Smith Act frameup victims.

"I KNEW BEN and I'm in the fight for him," a veteran Negro Democrat told a petition circulator. "That man has no business in jail. Why if it had not been for Ben Davis we would not have any housing projects."

The speaker, a neighbor of Davis in West 126th St., then took the petition he had signed and ob-



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

tained nine more signatures from his fellow party enrollees.

Further uptown, on 130th St., a woman who looked fifty-ish told the canvasser she had been a Democrat for 23 years, signed the petition and remarked:

"I want you to know that I fully disagree with Ben Davis in politics, but he has got a right to be on the ballot. I think I can get some of my friends to join me on that, too."

A MOVING SCENE was enacted on 118th St., one evening when a Freedom Party worker canvassed a blind man. In the

middle of the canvasser's introduction of the Davis program for peace and against Jim Crowism, the sightless man interrupted:

"Madam, I know just what Mr. Davis stood for. I know what you mean by peace in Korea. I'd like to do more than sign—I'd like to speak for Ben Davis, if you think that would help, although I've never been a speaker."

Jesse Gray, Davis' campaign manager, told this reporter that the blind man's name is now on the list of volunteer workers for the Freedom Party.

A YOUNG MAN in 130th St. was impatient when approached by canvasser's.

"Where have you been?" he asked. "Of course, I know Ben Davis. You remember when Mr. Davis came out of jail in 1949 and they had that torch light parade? I was in that parade."

The young man signed and joined the campaign truck as a speaker.

There were many who knew not only Ben Davis, but the late Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., who was a Republican political leader in Georgia. One of these was a pastor of a fairly large church who was canvassed on 8th Ave. He signed the petition and volunteered:

"I knew Ben and his father and loved both of them. I will take this matter up with my congregation so that those who live in Ben's district will know what they are signing when you come around."

CANVASSERS reported that more than a third of all persons approached were willing to aid the Davis campaign but would not sign out of fear of losing their jobs. One man who had signed a petition came in disturbed the next day asking that his name be removed. He explained that he was not opposed to the Davis campaign; he was willing to do anything aid; but he was sure to lose his job if his name was discovered on the petition. His name was removed and he made a cash donation to the Freedom Party.

More than one signer asked to be placed on the list of volunteer worker and admonished: "But be sure you do call us this time. This last time no one showed up." Others wanted literature about Davis and a number wanted to know more about Communism.

IN SEVEN election districts, more than one-third of the registered voters signed Davis petitions. And 23 percent of the 14,000-odd voters in the 11th A. D. signed.

There was a complete press blackout on the Davis campaign, but the memory of the former councilman was strong, and the community "grape vine" spread the news daily of the new phase in the fight for peace and equality. Davis was in jail, but the response of his neighbors proved that he was not isolated nor forgotten. Ben Davis is still politically active in Harlem.

YOU CAN end the war in Korea NOW!

peace referendum

Your Ballot

I want

a "cease fire" in Korea
NOW with all remaining
questions to be settled
at an immediate peace
conference.

I VOTE
YES

☐

Mark Here

I VOTE
NO

☐

Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Issued as a public service by the
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd St., New York 23, N. Y.

PEACE REFERENDUM BALLOT issued by the American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72nd St., New York City, has been issued in 250,000 copies in the first printing. The ballot calls for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, remaining questions to be settled at a peace conference. Results of the referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office.

The Un-Americans Steal Out of 'Unfriendly' Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Rebuffed and routed, the House Un-American Committee left Chicago, abandoning its scheduled two-week anti-labor witchhunt after three and a half days. Dozens

of subpoenaed witnesses were told not to appear and that the committee was suddenly leaving town. The labor unions here celebrated what they called "the strikebreaking committee's worst defeat."

The change in plans was announced Friday after the testimony of leaders of the packinghouse union here failed to produce the startling revelations the committee had promised.

The most telling blow against the probers' attempts to smash the Harvester strike was a spirited mass meeting on the previous night where Chicago unions, CIO and independent, rallied strongly to the support of the Harvester strikers.

The last labor witness called was Herbert March, organizer for the big Armour local in Chicago, who threw into the teeth of the committee members the charge that they had come here to disrupt the labor unions at a time when they were carrying on the most bitter struggle with the employers.

WOOD LEAVES

Acting committee chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) claimed that the committee had no such anti-labor intentions. Replied March:

"I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement. If you think of any other reason why I have been called here, you're welcome to do so."

Shortly before this exchange, Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, chairman of the committee, left the hearing with a sudden "heart attack"—which turned out to be a case of indigestion.

The committee members made it clear that they did not like the atmosphere of hostility and resistance in Chicago. Their first shock came on Tuesday morning when the hearing opening with a giant picket line around the federal building.

NO HYSTERIA

The pickets, most of them Harvester strikers, then marched up to the hearing room and staged a stormy demonstration which virtually drowned out the testimony of the first stoolpigeon who was then on the stand.

Three days later, the large rally in the UE Hall revealed that the redbaiting attack of the committee had boomeranged against the probers. Reports from the shops showed not one incident of hysteria against the shop workers or union leaders who had been named by the committee as "reds."

On the contrary, hatred and resentment against the committee mounted with each day of the hearing. A shop leader in one farm equipment plant was "hailed as a hero" after he had run the committee's gauntlet as an unfriendly witness.

Leaders of the CIO auto workers and shoe workers as well as spokesmen for many independent unions came to the rally to pledge their support for the embattled 30,000 Harvester strikers. The call then went out for a mass picketing demonstration at the Harvester plants on Monday morning.

PREPARATIONS

The Un-American Committee announced that instead of remaining in Chicago, they would call Chicago unionists to Washington to testify on October 15.

Their arrival here followed months of preparation and education in the shops here in which the pro-war and anti-labor purposes of the committee were explained to thousands of workers, illustrated by full reports on the record of the committee and of its members in Congress.

This was done through leaflets, special shop meetings and mass rallies. Throughout the hearing, daily bulletins were distributed at the shop gates so that the workers could get the facts on the proceedings instead of the version in the commercial press.

By the time the committee arrived, it was thoroughly identified as "a strikebreaking outfit." In order to defend itself against these charges, the committee, was compelled to dismiss three leaders of the Harvester strike who had been subpoenaed to face the witchhunting inquiry.

PEACE ISSUE

The Chicago Council for Labor Unity instructed the committee to "get out of town." That's what the committee did, finding itself unwelcome here and unable to perform its usual functions for the employers.

Its latter labor witness, March, claimed his constitutional right to refuse to answer all questions relating to the labor movement, progressive organizations or his political beliefs.

Rep. Walter "advised" March to answer. "I prefer the advice of my counsel," mopped March, "rather than that of a committee which is unfriendly to labor and my union."

In accordance with the legal defense strategy of the witnesses, March refused to answer questions concerning his support of the American Peace Crusade.

"Is there anything wrong with a peace movement?" Rep. Harold Velde (R. Ill.) asked slyly.

"No," March replied, "I think we need plenty of movement to bring about peace."

"Isn't it a fact," countered Velde, "that the APC is not a movement for peace for the United States but peace for Russia?"

This was considered a blunder by Rep. Walter and he proceeded to "correct" his red-faced colleague.

The committee was stymied in the previous session when it called packinghouse union leaders Samuel Murray and Sam Parks.

Parks, who is also chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council, showed his hostility at the outset by demanding to know the names of all the committee members and exhibiting a special interest in those from the South. He was quickly dismissed by the Committee after a few routine questions.

The committee had subpoenaed a number of other union leaders to appear here during the next few days. Their appearances were cancelled as the committee hastily left town.

"We stand solidly behind you," said the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act in a telegram to Leon Beverly, President of Local 347, United Packinghouse Workers.

Beverly, who is also National chairman of the National Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act, was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Committee.



Fear and 'The Bomb' Are Wrecking Our Schools

By MICHAEL SINGER

A 17-YEAR-OLD STUDENT told his French teacher Tuesday: "I can't see much sense in learning French, I'll probably be going into the army soon." Another draft-age student in a Bronx high school asked his dean: "What's the use of figuring out my program

to maintain what it called the "average class size." This inadequate teaching staff budget was slashed drastically by the Impeller Administration and, in addition to the 7,000 kindergarten children kept out of school by the Board of Education's reduced budget recommendations, the Mayor blocked another 2,000 children from entering school.

THE CURRENT maximum salary for high school teachers as of July 1 was \$6,500. Based on the UE survey of the cost of living and purchasing power of the wage-earner this was equivalent to the buying power of a teacher who entered the school system 20 and even 30 years ago. In actual take-home the high school teacher earning a maximum has been driven back to the level of the second year teacher in the 1939 wage scale and this yardstick applies to elementary and junior high school teachers, too.

Teacher real salaries are further reduced by the increased pension rates they must pay, tax boosts, price spirals and runaway war inflation. Only a \$500 across-the-board salary boost to all school employees can begin to alleviate this salary crisis.

IF THE CITY'S school program, largest and heaviest budgeted in the country, is in a decrepit, demoralized, chaotic state, the school picture for the entire country is no whit different. Late in August, the National Education Association research department revealed that the "mobilization and national defense efforts during the past two years have aggravated problems for the public schools."

This was a cautiously understated reflection of the great havoc wrought the youth of the nation by the diversion of funds from schools to atom bombs. The NEA survey of 1270 school systems in cities ranging from 2,500 to 500,000 population, showed a crisis in every aspect of education; understaffed classrooms, inability to get materials for completion of schools already begun, a hesitancy to start new construction, rapidly mounting enrollment, increased teacher militancy for salary increases, student demoralization reflected in strikes and protests over curtailed programs, etc.

THE BOARD of Education, which has geared its policies to the bipartisan war program and has engaged in a witchhunt terror drive against democratic-minded teachers, submitted a personnel program to the Board of Estimate for approval. It proposed to cut 100 teachers from the 1953-54 budget.

PENTAGON DEMANDS for the cost of war to the hands and its priority on materials youth of America.

have made impossible extension of school programs in 47 percent of the nation's cities where such plans had already been blueprinted. It has been estimated that only \$2 billion of the \$60 billion allocated for "defense" could alter this picture appreciably.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath recently declared that 34,500,000 children and adults will attend the nation's schools in 1952, the largest enrollment in history. Elementary schools will have 1,600,000 more pupils than last year and secondary schools will be increased by 95,000 more students.

HERE IS a summary of the country's school crisis:

- 158,600 new teachers are needed and McGrath said "this does not take into consideration new teachers needed to replace substandard and emergency teachers, to relieve overcrowded classes and double sessions, or to enrich the curriculum by addition of new subject fields." He might have also said it doesn't take into account the mass of firings, the increasing number of resignations because of low salaries and backbreaking class loads, and the breakdown of health among teachers resulting in extra assignments for the faculty.

- But even leaving the old curriculum as it was and retaining the present overcrowded classrooms and double sessions, McGrath said the U. S. schools will be 52,000 teachers short of the BARE MINIMUM needed to maintain the emergency standards of 1951.

- Sixty-one percent of the nation's classrooms are overcrowded.
- One of every 5 pupils attends a fire-trap school though there have been an average of 2,100 school fires a year in the past 15 years.

- To overcome this safety hazard in 1952 a minimum of 53,000 new classrooms are required. If the New York City construction rate of 9,000 classes this term is an indication of the nation's progress (and New York City has the largest school budget of any state in the union), then the 1,400,000 new pupils anticipated in 1953 and the 1,200,000 additional students in 1954, plus the 700,000 more expected in the fall of 1955 are doomed to a school nightmare unprecedented in the nation's history.

Urges Delegations To Smith Act Hearing

PITTSBURGH.—The hearing before Federal Judge Wm. Alvar Stewart on the motion to dismiss the indictment in the Smith Act case involving Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Ben Careathars, William Albertson and Irving Weissman has been postponed to Sept. 22 at the request of Ralph Powe, counsel for several of the defendants.

Accordingly, the Civil Rights Congress has postponed its defense conference here to Sunday, Sept. 21.

Delegations to the court hearing are expected from other sections of the state and from CRC chapters in a number of the midwestern states. William Patterson, national executive secretary, will attend the hearing and the conference.

The local CRC is speeding up the campaign to secure replacement bail for Andy Onda in case the present bail is ordered returned to the New York CRC Bail Fund, which is being liquidated by the New York Department of Insurance. Persons able to put up government bonds for Onda should get in touch with Miss Evelyn Abelson, secretary, Pittsburgh CRC, 147 Washington Pl., Pittsburgh 19. Phone COurt 1-5368.

The local CRC is also sending out a mailing to several thousand in this area, informing them of the latest developments in the state sedition and the Smith Act cases, and calling on readers to renew their efforts to get Steve Nelson released on bail. The best

way to counter the vindictive action of Judge Montgomery in having Nelson transferred from the county jail to the workhouse is, the organization points out, to intensify the pressure on District Attorney James Malone (Court-house, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

"The transfer of Nelson to the Workhouse, which has the reputation of being one of the worst prisons in the country, was, the CRC emphasizes, 'clearly a punishment for Nelson's militant letters and uncompromising attitude. In the Workhouse he will be unable to see anyone except an attorney for a month, and thereafter only his wife once a month. All his mail, incoming and outgoing, will be opened. He can send out only five letters monthly.

"The Workhouse is out of the city and hard to get to. Nelson is in danger of being forced into compulsory labor which will endanger his health, just as Nate Albert, confined there by the same Judge Montgomery, in a frameup case, was compelled to work in the rag shop, which has long been notorious for its dust and consumption which threatens those toiling in it.

"It's our job—the duty of every decent-minded American to get Nelson out on bail—and soon, too!" declared Miss Evelyn Abelson, Pittsburgh CRC secretary.

WARNS RENT CONTROLS END UNLESS CITIES ACT NOW

PITTSBURGH.—A warning by C. Howard McPeak, rent director for the nine-county Pittsburgh area, points out that the governing body of a large number of communities in the district have not yet requested extension of the controls through next April 30 and that unless this is done before Sept. 30, the control automatically ends. Such localities can not thereafter reinstitute controls except by getting the Federal Government to designate the particular community as a "critical rental defense housing area," a difficult procedure.

A survey just released by the Federal Housing Administration reveals that while over 10 percent of 7,016 rental units in the Pittsburgh area are vacant, the cheapest of the 388 one-bedroom units range from \$60-\$70 monthly, with only twelve available. Of 288 two-bedroom units, the seven lowest-priced run from \$80-\$90 a month. There are only 39 vacant three-bedroom units. Their rent runs from \$90-\$140 monthly.

All vacant units are clearly too expensive for the ordinary working-class family. Yet Oakley W. Heselbarth, FHA director, declares that the survey shows "there is housing available for those who want to rent."

In many localities the real estate interests and landlords, who want the controls ended, are lying low, knowing that failure of the governing bodies to request extension of the controls before Sept. 30 will automatically end them. Continuance of the controls can be won where the labor movement and progressives demand it.

That Pittsburgh Area rent director McPeak, who handles a

nine-county district, has followed the national rent-control office policy of extreme liberalism to the landlords is revealed in a report just released by him. Over 93,000 requests for rent increases have been approved in the area during the past 18 months, he says.

Increases averaged a little over 19 percent. Out of every 100 requests for raises, 92 were granted. McPeak declares that in this way both landlord and tenant got "fair" treatment.

The report was issued to meet landlord charges that the director was "siding in" with the tenants.

Opposes Forcing Military Decision In Korean War

PITTSBURGH.—The Scripps Howard Pittsburgh Press published the following letter in its issue of Sept. 15 from a reader who opposes forcing a military decision in the Korean war.

NEW APPROACH NEEDED IN KOREA

Editor, The Pittsburgh Press: The demand of the American Legion for the U. S. to reach a military decision in Korea is unwise.

Just how this decision is to be reached after the carnage of the last two years hasn't been revealed as yet.

With the unlimited cannon fodder the Chinese and North Koreans have, they aren't likely to be defeated on the ground. Gen. MacArthur learned this bitter lesson after a lifetime of military success.

One would think the Legion would have learned it by now, too.

When the military fail by the sword, they demand more swords.

No, the Korean mess requires an entirely new and different approach by a realistic and practical trend of thought on the part of our leaders.

C. DUCAN

Letters to Steve Nelson

PITTSBURGH.—"We have been doing our utmost in acquainting our friends with your case and trying to get support," a Cleveland writes Steve Nelson. "People are horrified, not only at the dastardly sentence, but horrified that you were sentenced at all.

"But creeping fascism has its own insidious symptoms. Here in Cleveland a one-man sub-committee of the McCarran Committee put on a two-day show. As you may have heard, its principals were not only uncooperative but darned mad—to put it mildly.

NEED FOR UNITY

Dear Steve:

"By now the indignation felt by people as a result of your vicious sentence is beginning to turn into practical day-to-day work.

"I. F. Stone's articles in the Compass have been run off in offset and are ready for mass distribution. The big centers have already received theirs.

"Today when I dropped into the office (New York office of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade) a fellow phoned in and wanted to know if there is an independent non-partisan committee functioning on behalf of Steve Nelson. The truth is, I couldn't give him a direct answer to his question. I hold him what we have and suggested he draw his own conclusions. . . .

"I am convinced now that yours is a special case and needs special handling. It is a special case, not because of our own choosing but unfortunately because the reactionaries have so chosen. We must adjust our tactics to the situation.

"The fact is—and it is proven more every day—that around your case the greatest united action can be effected."

A UNION ACTS

"I am trying to get people to realize what a frightening precedence your case is setting and what it may mean to the rest of us if the (the prosecution — Ed.) are allowed to get away with it," emphasizes a friend.

"My union executive passed a resolution in your behalf. Today a friend of mine, influential in a progressive union, visited me and I brought the need of pressing a resolution to his attention. He promised to act on it soon. What is needed in addition to general publicity is personal 'crusading' to reach anybody and everybody we can. We could reach out indefinitely by a vigorous campaign. . . .

"The people's desire for peace and economic well-being will turn out to be stronger than the machinations of the selfish interests. That is a law of social behaviour which, if given the proper push, will assert itself to do its job. That, however, means that all of us who are well meaning must be on the job and not falter."

"HARRY."

GIVES PLEDGE

A writer who was with Nelson in the struggle to save the Spanish Republic and who says that Nelson saved his life pledges "to do all within my limited capabilities to see that you—Steve—Johnny Gates, who also stood the test in the spirit of Dmitrov, and all other political prisoners are released. We will hold high the banner and continue the fight for the beliefs for which you are incarcerated.

"We are launching a campaign to get you released under reasonable bond."

A NOTE FROM NELSON

In a brief note from the County Jail just before he was removed to the workhouse, Steve declared that "The campaign for my freedom is at last getting into gear. My appeal is reaching some of the big unions."

He apprehended the authorities

Agreement Ends Nuttall Strike

PITTSBURGH.—The five-month-old strike of 475 production workers at the Nuttall plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. ended last Sunday with the acceptance by the United Electrical Workers Local 601, of an agreement worked out with representatives of the Federal Mediation Service.

The time-value dispute, which precipitated the conflict, is to be settled in the following manner:

- After the return to work, time studies will be made on the lathe operations that were disputed.

- In case jet-engine gear work is to be comparable with such items before Navy officials ordered such production removed to other production removed to other plants.

- Seniority grievances on file when the union struck will be processed according to established grievance procedures.

JUDGE MONTGOMERY . . . McCARTHYITE JUDGE FACES BITTER ELECTION FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

Electric worker, Nate Albert, for 23 months for the "crime" of participating with Negro and white workers in upholding the right of Negro youths to swim at Highland Park.

MONTGOMERY'S candidacy likewise seeks a "yes" vote for his 20-year sentence, and refusal to grant bail in the Steve Nelson "sedition" case.

The issue at stake is not the choice between two machine candidates, or two personalities.

Montgomery's candidacy is a white supremacy challenge to the unity of Negro and white workers in the struggle for the rights of both.

HIS DEFEAT WOULD strike a blow against the further use of the Pennsylvania "sedition" act, whose passage all labor opposed in 1919.

The medal recently awarded Montgomery by the Pennsylvania leadership of the American Legion gives him the okay his record merits—from the brass hats who railroaded the Peckham "oath" act through the state legislature, and whose manifold services on behalf of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Assn. are notorious.

The active and speedy intervention, in an organized way of labor, liberals and the Negro people can decide the Supreme Court contest in this state, and serve as a demonstration on behalf of the Bill of Rights for all the people.

Demand Bail for Steve Nelson

(Continued from Page 1)

Nelson's State Sedition Act bail appeal on Sept. 29th, and that public opinion can obtain his release on bail so that he can speak in his own behalf.

CRC urged an avalanche of messages to District Attorney James Malone, Pittsburgh on Nelson's right to bail while his State Sedition Act conviction is fought through the courts.

One of Pittsburgh's Smith Act defendants, Ben Careathars, will bring a report from the Pittsburgh front to a Freedom of the Press Association election rally Sept. 28, at Reynolds Hall.

Nelson's address for mail is now the Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa. A round-robin letter to him from the Camp Alpine Festival declared:

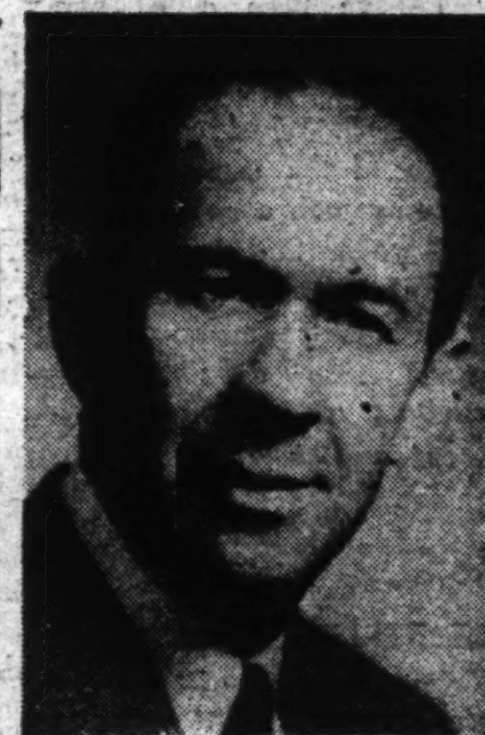
"DEAR STEVE NELSON: Because we love our country and its democratic institutions, because

would take steps to stop him from reaching people on the outside with the story of his frameup. "They don't want me to talk to the GIs in jail who don't want to be shipped back to Korea. They don't want me to write to labor leaders about the way in which the rights of labor are involved in my case. They want to hinder my working on my defense."

Workhouse rules limit him to writing only a few letters a month. However, there is no limit to those he may receive. Therefore we urge readers of The Worker to write him and get friends to do likewise. Address: Steve Nelson, P.O. Box 56, Blawnox, Pa.

Letters need not be signed. What he would particularly like to hear about is activities connected with the fight for his release on bail and for the repeal of the Smith Act, the progress of the peace movement and the struggle for the rights of the Negro people.

Writers should keep in mind that all letters to him and from him are read by the Workhouse authorities, but this should not deter any from writing.



STEVE NELSON

liberties and the liberties of all Americans, we are calling on District Attorney James Malone to set you free on bail so that you can continue to fight against your unjust conviction.

Others speaking at the Camp Alpine festival included CRC leaders, John Holton and Jack Zucker.

JEANNETTE GLASS STRIKE

JEANNETTE, Pa.—The Jeannette Glass Co. plant was closed Sept. 6 by a strike of its 600 employees for higher wages.

The walkout is part of a strike of about 6,000 members of the AFL American Flint Glass Workers Union. Other plants affected are those of the Libby division of Owens-Illinois Glass Co. and the Lancaster, O., plant of the Anchor-Hocking Glass Corp.

KILL RENT CEILING

SEATTLE (FP).—Overriding AFL and CIO protests, a majority of the city council killed rent ceilings.

Pennsylvania

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Coal Mine Union's Policy Board To Meet Monday

WASHINGTON.—John L. Lewis today called the United Mine Workers policy committee to a meeting here Monday, one week before the first coal strike deadline. Informed

sources said the UMW chief probably will brief the 200-man group on his current talks with the coal operators. There were no indications that negotiations have progressed far enough to draw up a contract, which the committee would have to approve.

Lewis conferred for two hours Friday with President Joseph E. Moody of the Southern Coal Producers Association. Asked how the situation looked after their eighth bargaining session, Moody replied:

"I don't know whether it looks good or bad. I'll know better after meeting with the executive committee."

Moody said further conferences are subject to call on "short notice" by either side and indicated the next one would be held early next week.

Lewis, who declined to see reporters, is negotiating with hard coal operators and northern soft coal producers, as well as with Moody's organization.

The northern soft coal contract expires Saturday, Sept. 20, and a strike could become effective the following Monday. Other contracts run out ten days later. The miners traditionally follow a "no contract, no work" policy.

The hard coal talks have been recessed until Tuesday.

The union was reported willing to keep digging hard coal in return for an increase of about 20 cents a ton in operator payments into the anthracite welfare fund, which is near bankruptcy. Other terms would be worked out after a soft coal settlement.

The Bituminous Coal Operators (Continued on Page 6)

Army Orders Bigger Draft; Dads, Students May Be Taken

WASHINGTON.—The Army announced Friday that 47,000 draftees will be called in November, as compared with 30,000 being inducted this month, and strong hints were given that fathers and students might be taken. With the Administration continuing un-

willing to reach a truce in Korea, an increasing demand for manpower is coming from the armed services.

Federal Manpower Director Arthur S. Fleming has complained that the manpower pool for mili-

tary service is "decreasing at a rather rapid rate." Because of this, he said recently, Selective Service is reviewing deferment policy affecting all men in the 18½ to 26 age brackets.

The policy of deferring fathers

in this group is particularly under study, he said. A tightening of deferment standards for college students also is anticipated.

He said a change in the deferment rules for college students will be made when the manpower pool falls below 500,000 men, possibly during the 1953 school year and certainly before the beginning of the 1954-55 year.

A Selective Service spokesman also disclosed recently that the local board will start calling up 19-year-olds. Currently they are not going below the 20-year bracket.

CIO Union Hits Threats by General Electric

The CIO Electrical Workers Union accused General Electric Friday of "bargaining by ultimatum" in negotiations.

The statements came as GE officials and representatives of the union ended another bargaining session with federal mediators in a complete deadlock.

The IUE's contract with the company expires next Monday and union officials say a strike date will be set unless GE meets union demands on wages, holidays and retirement benefits by that time.

Bail Continued For Baltimore 6

BALTIMORE.—The Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has ordered a stay of mandate in the case of the Baltimore Smith Act defendants pending a decision of the Supreme Court on whether it will review their conviction by the District Court.

This means the six defendants will remain free on bail until the High Court acts on the petition for certiorari.



This was the picketline at the Federal Building in Chicago that set the House Un-American Committee back on its heels. The pickets carried their line up to the hearing room, demanded that they leave town. The Un-Americans "complied" three days later, after completing only a small portion of their scheduled dirty work.—Story on page 7.

15 Teachers Here Face Witchhunt Purge

Fifteen teachers face immediate Board of Education action to oust them from their jobs in the wake of the McCarran Committee smear hearings of last week. The witch-

hunters, directed by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich) curtailed the probe after school authorities had promised him to take "certain steps." Approximately 100 other

teachers will in due course be similarly persecuted, according to reports Friday that Bella Dodd, anti-labor police informer for the McCarran Committee, had named that number as "Communists," meaning of course, union members.

Spokesmen for the Board have said they will move to fire seven teachers—all union members—who refused to answer McCarthyite questions about their political beliefs before the Senate sub-committee. The school authorities said they will invoke Section 903 of the City Charter which provides that no city employee may retain his job after he invoked the Constitutional grounds of possible self-incrimination in testifying before an official body.

however, in a statement by Rose V. Russell, legislative representative, that "Section 903 of the Charter cannot apply to teachers, who are not employees of the City of New York, but of the Board of Education, an independent corporation established by state law. Furthermore, it does not apply, since the questioning did not refer to the affairs of the city of New York."

Superintendent of Schools William Jansen, co-author of racist textbooks, and a leading spirit in the drive to oust union members from the schools, said he would study the transcript of the McCarran smear hearing before acting on the seven teachers. He threatened that "if they come under section 903 of the City Charter, proper action will be taken."

eight teachers, suspended since Jan. 31 for similar refusal to aid a witch-hunt, were scheduled to face departmental trial Oct. 1 before Board of Education officials. The way was cleared for the trial when George Timone, pro-fascist member of the Board of Education and chairman of its law committee, produced for Sen. Ferguson a letter from state education authorities lifting a stay against the ouster proceedings.

Eight other teachers who were fired by the Board after a "trial" in February, 1951, are appealing their case in the Kings County Appellate Division. All of the eight, the first victims of the union-busting drive, are Jewish. The Board of Education has been charged with directly aiding and abetting anti-Semitism in its witchhunt drive.

ROSE RUSSELL IN TV. DEBATE TUES. ON SCHOOL WITCHHUNT

Rose V. Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, will defend the city schools and teachers against the McCarran witchhunt over the WOR-TV forum, "Between the Lines," Tuesday, Sept. 16, from 7:30 to 8 p.m. The program is shown over Channel 9.

Opposing Mrs. Russell in the TV debate will be Howard Rushmore, writer for the Hearst Journal-American, which is spearheading the newspaper attack on freedom in the schools.

The subject of the debate is, "Should Teachers Be Discharged From the Public School System Because of Alleged Political Beliefs or Associations with the Communist Party?"

What the Changes Mean in the Soviet Communist Party

By JOSEPH CLARK
MOSCOW, USSR.

THE FIRST major document being discussed by the many millions of Soviet Communists in preparation for the 19th Party Congress is the proposed new five-year plan. Second is the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules. This latter has evidently caused considerable speculation in the west.

Comment in the capitalist press and radio on the proposed amendments is ludicrous for the usual reason. That is, they speculate on everything under the sun and ignore the clear language of the documents themselves. In conversations with Russians I've heard them express surprise and amusement at the flurry of excitement caused in the west by the proposal to substitute a Presidium for the Political Bureau and to eliminate the Organizational Bureau. These aren't the major changes proposed in the draft Rules. But since they have caused so much crackpot comment in the capitalist press let's refer to the simple text of the documents.

THUS, the Theses of Khrushchev's report on the Party Rules state:

"It is advisable to reorganize the Political Bureau into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, because the name 'Presidium' corresponds better to the functions actually performed by the Political Bureau at present. As regards the routine organizational work of the Central Committee, it is advisable, as practice has shown, to concentrate it in one body—the Secretariat—since there is no further need of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee.

"In this connection paragraph 34 of the Rules should read as follows: 'The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union forms: a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, primarily organizing verification of fulfillment of Party decisions and selection of cadres.'

Simply that. 'Presidium' as a word, more accurately describes the functions performed by the Political Bureau. And abolition of the Organizational Bureau ends previous overlapping with the Secretariat.

THE SECOND CHANGE that has aroused so much interest in the west is in the name of the Party. Here too the 'mystery' is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev theses:

"The time has come for a more exact title for our Party. It is expedient that henceforth the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be named the 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union,' taking into account that, first, the name of the Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is more exact, and secondly, at the present time there is no need to retain the dual name of the Party—Communist and Bolshevik—since the words 'Communist' and 'Bolshevik' express one and the same content.

Many years ago Lenin pointed out that for a long time the Bolsheviks operated under a name—Social Democrats—which was not precise or scientific. But the Party did all right, because it was the programmatic content that counted and the content was Marxist-Leninist. Later the name was changed to conform to reality and scientific terminology—Communist—and at the same time maintaining the traditional title—Bolshevik. The latter of course arose when the Marxists were a majority (bolshinstvo) and the opportunists a minority (menshinstvo) at the Party Congress of 1903.

THE PRESENT CHANGE eliminates the dual title, substitutes a name that is precise and at the same time conveys the same content as the traditional one.

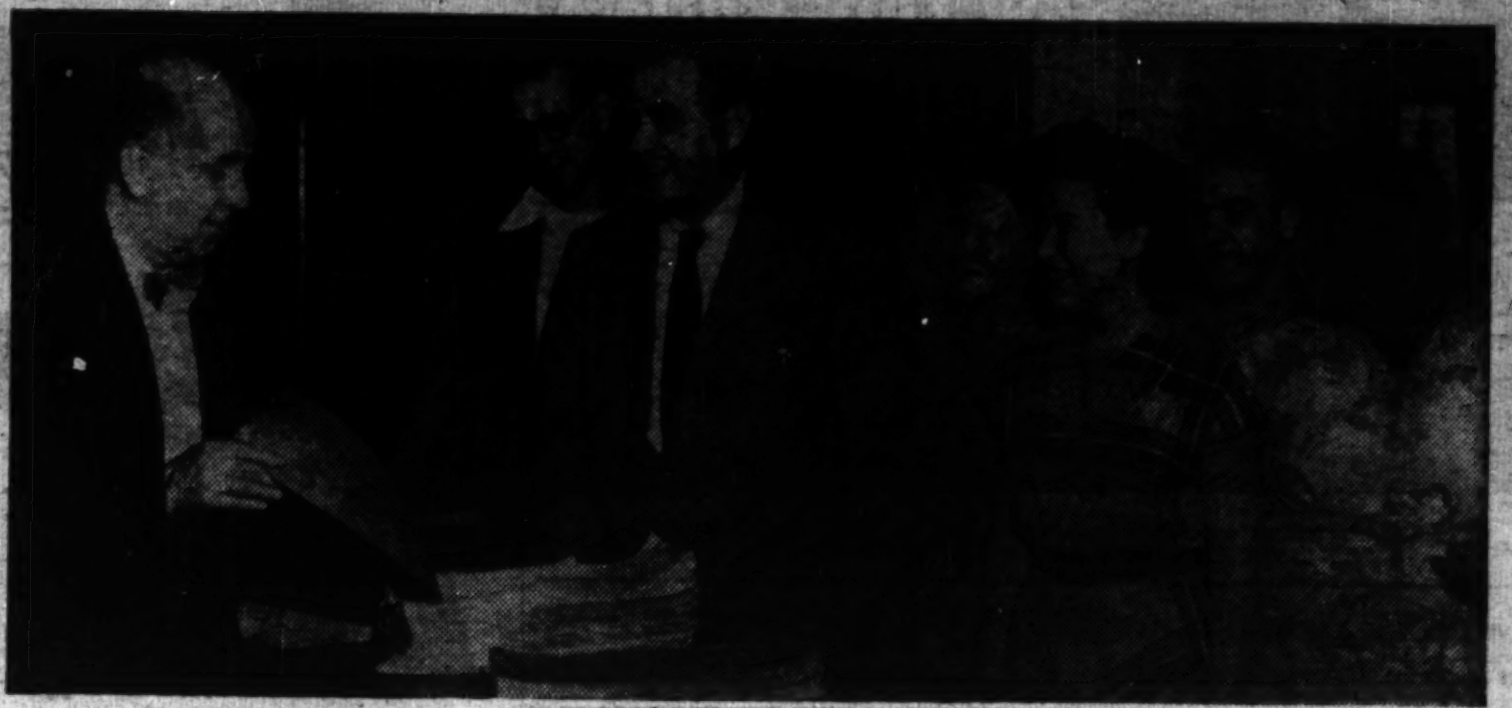
The key to understanding the really important changes proposed in the Rules is contained in the brief definition of the Party's tasks. This reads:

"Now the principal tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists in building Communist society by way of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, in steadily raising the material and cultural level of society, in educating the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, in strengthening to the utmost active defence of the Soviet homeland against the aggressive actions of her enemies."

AMENDMENTS and changes have been proposed in the Party Rules because Communists never cling to forms and ideas which become outmoded due to changed conditions. Long ago Stalin pointed out that there is a dogmatic and a creative approach to Marxism. A Communist takes the latter approach both in organizational as well as in political-theoretical questions.

In the years before World War II the Soviet Union successfully completed construction of a socialist society. This means that all exploiting classes were eliminated. It means that the exploitation of man by man was ended. And it also means that distribution was based on the principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

(Continued on Page 6)



SIMON W. GERSON (center, surrounded by campaign workers) is shown as he filed 4,316 signatures on nominating petitions of the People's Rights Party for Congress from Brooklyn's 13th C.D. Receiving the petition is Election Board Clerk William Hazleton. The Freedom Party has filed 3,128 signatures for Benjamin J. Davis for State Assembly for Harlem's 11th A.D. Gerson is one of the defendants in the Foley Square trial of working class leaders under the Smith Act; Davis has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a victim of the Smith Act.

'THAT MAN HAS NO BUSINESS IN JAIL'

Nearly 1 out of 4 voters signed to put Davis on the ballot

By ABNER W. BERRY

PROOF of the place, Benjamin J. Davis, Harlem leader and legislator, occupies in the hearts and memories of his former constituents was the fact that 3,128 of his closest neighbors signed Freedom Party petitions naming him the candidate for State Assembly in Manhattan's 11th Assembly District.

By this time, the newspapers had "forgotten" the courageous lawyer who had defended Angelo Herndon, helped free the Scottsboro defendants and then went on to become a one-man perpetual demonstration against war and racism in New York City. But not the people. They knew Davis, remembered him and proved they were ready to fight for him as he had fought for and with them before the prison bars closed behind in July, 1951, one of the first Smith Act frameup victims.

"I KNEW BEN and I'm in the fight for him," a veteran Negro Democrat told a petition circulator. "That man has no business in jail. Why if it had not been for Ben Davis we would not have any housing projects."

The speaker, a neighbor of Davis in West 126th St., then took the petition he had signed and ob-



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

tained nine more signatures from his fellow party enrollees.

Further uptown, on 130th St., a woman who looked fifty-ish told the canvasser she had been a Democrat for 23 years, signed the petition and remarked:

"I want you to know that I fully disagree with Ben Davis in politics, but he has got a right to be on the ballot. I think I can get some of my friends to join me on that, too."

A MOVING SCENE was enacted on 118th St., one evening when a Freedom Party worker canvassed a blind man. In the

middle of the canvasser's introduction of the Davis program for peace and against jimerowism, the sightless man interrupted:

"Madam, I know just what Mr. Davis stood for. I know what you mean by peace in Korea. I'd like to do more than sign—I'd like to speak for Ben Davis, if you think that would help, although I've never been a speaker."

Jeane Gray, Davis' campaign manager, told this reporter that the blind man's name is now on the list of volunteer workers for the Freedom Party.

A YOUNG MAN in 130th St. was impatient when approached by canvasser's.

"Where have you been?" he asked. "Of course, I know Ben Davis. You remember when Mr. Davis came out of jail in 1949 and they had that torch light parade? I was in that parade."

The young man signed and joined the campaign truck as a speaker.

There were many who knew not only Ben Davis, but the late Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., who was a Republican political leader in Georgia. One of these was a pastor of a fairly large church who was canvassed on 8th Ave. He signed the petition and volunteered:

"I knew Ben and his father and loved both of them. I will take this matter up with my congregation so that those who live in Ben's district will know what they are signing when you come around."

CANVASSERS reported that more than a third of all persons approached were willing to aid the Davis campaign but would not sign out of fear of losing their jobs. One man who had signed a petition came in disturbed the next day asking that his name be removed. He explained that he was not opposed to the Davis campaign; he was willing to do anything aid; but he was sure to lose his job if his name was discovered on the petition. His name was removed and he made a cash donation to the Freedom Party.

More than one signer asked to be placed on the list of volunteer worker and admonished: "But be sure you do call us this time. This last time no one showed up." Others wanted literature about Davis and a number wanted to know more about Communism.

IN SEVEN election districts, more than one-third of the registered voters signed Davis petitions. And 23 percent of the 14,000-odd voters in the 11th A. D. signed.

Their was a complete press blackout on the Davis campaign, but the memory of the former councilman was strong, and the community "grape vine" spread the news daily of the new phase in the fight for peace and equality. Davis was in jail; but the response of his neighbors proved that he was not isolated nor forgotten.

YOU CAN end the war in Korea NOW!

peace referendum

Your Ballot

I want

a "cease fire" in Korea
NOW with all remaining
questions to be settled
at an immediate peace
conference.

I VOTE ☐ YES ☐ NO

Mark Here Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Issued as a public service by the
AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE
125 West 72nd St., New York 23, N. Y.

PEACE REFERENDUM BALLOT issued by the American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72nd St., New York City, has been issued in 250,000 copies in the first printing. The ballot calls for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, a suspension of hostilities, and the settlement of all outstanding questions by peaceful means. The ballot is being distributed to all registered voters in New York City and the surrounding area.

The Docks Rang With Protests on Bridges Frameup

SAN FRANCISCO.—It was a thrilling demonstration of union solidarity—the kind the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union is noted for—when thousands of dockers here and in San Pedro closed down the ports to defend their union leaders and their organization.

In Los Angeles harbor, 3,000 members of Longshoremen's Local 13 plus waterfront warehouse workers, and in San Francisco additional thousands of dockers halted ship loading to protest the U. S. Appeals Court decision upholding perjury conviction against Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt.

While ships swung at anchor, white-capped longshoremen laid it on the line at a giant mass meeting on the historic Embarcadero, climax of a 24-hour stopwork demonstration, one of those sweeping the ranks of the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union up and down the Coast and in Hawaii.

Specifically, Longshoremen's Local 10 in special meeting this morning went on record protesting the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals' refusal to reverse the perjury conviction of Bridges and two other ILWU officials, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt, and reaffirming support for them.

Rank and files, union leaders and Bridges himself hit the "fight" theme time and again, serving notice that "our union" can't be "busted."

As the men roared approval of Bridges' remarks, announcements of the growing wave of work-stoppages and pledges of support from representatives of Warehousemen's Local 6 and the Marine Cooks & Stewards, the port was down tight. For 24 hours, only military and perishable cargo were loaded.

By 9 o'clock Wednesday, more than 2,000 dockers had gathered around the entrance of the hiring hall at Pier 18, overflowing onto the broad Embarcadero and filling every inch of standing room on the sidewalks and between parked cars for more than a block around.

As the meeting opened, Germain Bulcke, former Local 10 president and now international vice president, reintroduced the resolution that had been amended to include the 24-hour stop-work at the local's Monday night meeting. It called for reaffirmation of support for the three union leaders, declared the case "has been aimed directly at our union for purposes of robbing us of our gains," and recommended to the entire union that a rank and file committee be dispatched to Washington to see the Attorney General and assure the case wins review by the Supreme Court.

A roar of approval went up when Bulcke concluded:

"This is the way our voices can be heard. This is the way we know how to fight. No force on earth can destroy our union and the gains we have made through the years. Let it be known that we stand solidly together."

The applause swelled as Harry Bridges stepped out on the second floor platform outside the union offices that served as a rostrum.

"Seems like old times, fellas," he began, indicating with a sweep of his arm the horse-shore curve of docks and piers where 18 years ago the longshoremen won their greatest victory and Bridges, for leading them, won the undying enmity of labor's enemies.

Throughout his talk, Bridges had the dockers with him. They clapped and shouted in response to his remarks, delighted when he personally and in a militant stride that has made him famous.



BRIDGES

Longshoremen shouted: "You're right, H. rry!" "You said it." "I was there, too." "That's the stuff."

Bridges, waving a copy of a local newspaper that attacked the dockers in an editorial charging "intimidation" of the courts, voiced the theme:

"Talk about intimidation!" It was a phrase he repeated a score of times with rising emphasis throughout his speech.

"Talk about intimidation!" he said. "Before our union came here, we were a bunch of slaves and bums. In 1932, they got us all together off the job and told us to vote for Herbert Hoover! (Applause and laughter.)

"But we've always known what we're doing and we're not scared. 'Who was right about scrap iron to Japan? Where were the papers then?

"They threw men in jail in 1950 for objecting to screening. Who was right? Now every local in the union has gone on record against screening.

"Where is the justice in screening? Where is your fair trial? Did you get one? Like hell you did! You were dumped off the job because some dirty rat told lies to the brass.

"Talk about intimidation! Those stoolpigeons go into court and lie to take away every-

(Continued on Page 7)

Mine, Mill Parley Lauds Progressive Party Planks

By GEORGE MORRIS

A resolution which praised the Progressive Party's platform but gave no endorsement to a national ticket, while putting main emphasis on endorsing Congressional and local candidates of any party, was passed yesterday by an overwhelming majority vote of the delegates at the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The resolution did state unequivocally that Gen. Eisenhower was out of the question, and noted that not a single local submitted resolutions for his endorsement.

The statement on the union's political stand, passed as the adjournment hour of the convention neared, said Mine-Mill "will not sit on the political sidelines" but will work with full vigor for such candidates as merit of its endorsement. It also noted:

"In many Rocky Mountain states no candidate hope to get elected without our backing."

THE RESOLUTION welcomed some of Stevenson's expression for repeal of Taft-Hartley and for an FEPC, but added it was still "too early to tell whether Gov. Stevenson means what he says or whether he is taking a clever but demagogic advantage of the more reactionary position" of General Eisenhower.

The resolution further notes Sparkman is a Dixiecrat and "that while Stevenson lashed out at McCarthyism he was 'not saying a word about the Smith Act, the McCarran committee and their by-products of hysteria and fear.' Also, says the resolution, 'Stevenson is not a free agent' and is 'still the choice of Jim Farley and the conservative and financial interests that he represents.'"

On the other hand, the resolution notes that the platform and presidential candidates of the Progressive Party call for "an end of the cold war, of the wage freeze and the defense program and for restoration of civil rights and an end of inflation and high taxes."

The resolution also reaffirms the union's traditional policy of independent political action and a Farmer-Labor Party. It concludes:

"Therefore, in the coming campaign, our members must help to hold the political fort until the day comes when united labor can join with small farmers to cast off the chains of subservience to the old parties and help inaugurate a truly independent people's farmer-labor party."

DURING THE DISCUSSION, Charles McLain of Montana, Local

CANADA DELEGATE BARRED BUT SPEECH GETS THROUGH

Nels Thibault of Sudbury, Ont., Canadian board member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was not permitted to enter the U. S. to attend his union's convention in New York but sent his speech on a recording tape that was heard in full by the delegates here yesterday.

Thibault gave a picture of Canada under reactionary cold-war rule and told how U. S. companies have in recent years obtained a much tighter control over the country's economy. He declared:

"We are in danger of becoming the carriers of water and hewers of wood for outside monopolists."

117, moved for return of the resolution to committee to be revised in support of Stevenson. He argued frankly for the "lesser evil" theory and asked the delegates to be "practical."

In reply, Irving Dichter, Connecticut representative of Mine-Mill, said he found fault with the resolution for not coming out more strongly for the Progressive Party. He reviewed the Truman pro-war policy and its resultant hysteria and intolerance. He noted that Stevenson's expression of Taft-Hartley and FEPC were a reversal of his earlier stand because of the sentiment he sensed.

"The major issue in America today is peace. Has either of the

parties called for an immediate cease-fire?" asked Dichter.

The speech had the applause of practically the entire convention.

Rev. E. Coleman, a Negro delegate of Stamford, Conn., spoke along similar lines in support of the Progressives and said: "It is time we had in this country a party representative of labor and minority groups." He urged that "we stop sending people to Washington who do a lot of double talk."

Another Negro delegate from Illinois, also in support of the Progressives, cited Stevenson's state record as hardly in keeping with claims for him.

Only several delegates of Mon-

(Continued on Page 7)

TAFT FINDS EISENHOWER AGREES WITH HIS PROGRAM

Senator Robert A. Taft on Friday formally announced his full support for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower after a two-hour conference. Taft announced he was "satisfied" after the conversation that Eisenhower agrees with him on ending all social legislation (which Taft calls "creeping socialism"), and on maintaining the Taft-Hartley Law.

"After a satisfactory discussion with Gen. Eisenhower this morning for two hours," Taft said in a statement to the press, "I am satisfied that is his philosophy. I am convinced that he will carry out the pledges of the Republican representatives from all parts of the country under the leadership of Sen. Millikin."

In a significant section on foreign policy agreement, Taft showed how phony is the notion that he is for peace as against the Truman interventionists. "I cannot say that I agree with all of General Eisenhower's views on foreign policy to be pursued . . ." he said, "but . . . our differences are differences of degree. We are both determined to battle communism throughout the world and in the United States."

In a thinly disguised aside on McCarthy, Taft expressed his satisfaction that the pro-fascist Senator from Wisconsin would have his policies expressed through an Eisenhower administration.

"I have been concerned," he said, "about the attitude of those who apparently are urging that we should eliminate from all activity many of those who have been the most active workers for Republican principles in recent years. . . . General Eisenhower stated without qualification that . . . he is determined to maintain the unity of the whole party by taking counsel with all factions and points of view."

3,500 Bar Goon Attack At East Side Peace Rally

By MICHAEL SINGER

An estimated 3,500 persons, aroused by two recent pro-fascist attacks on East Side peace meetings which resulted in injuries to five and an atmosphere of terror in the community, crushed a third attempt Thursday night by the anti-Semitic gangs to break up a peace rally. They rallied behind an American Labor Party meeting at Seventh St. and Ave. A with such warmth and militancy that the hoodlums who massed in three groups at separate corners never dared to go through with their planned attack.

On July 31 and again on Aug. 7 ALP speakers were attacked, bystanders insulted and threatened, anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi slogans openly shouted and nail-studded boards and sticks wielded by the gangsters.

Thursday night, mobilized by a distribution of 15,000 leaflets urging attendance to protect the meeting and defend the fight for peace and free speech, East Siders and hundreds from other boroughs swarmed to the same corner where the previous meetings had been attacked.

The great crowd gave Vito

Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, Corliss Lamont, Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senate, and Ewart Guinier, Negro trade union leader and New York County ALP treasurer and John Scudder, 19th C.D. Labor Party leader, repeated ovations. Their biggest applause greeted every denunciation of the Korean war and demands for an immediate cease-fire now and final settlement of differences to negotiations later.

An air of tension hung over the meeting as it got under way because the anti-Semitic gangs were openly concentrated and few police were on hand. However, when a police car came on the scene and the officers noted the size of the meeting, 25 patrolmen, plainclothesmen and a deputy inspector were dispatched quickly to the corner. The police cooperated

with the sponsors and kept an alert eye on the hoodlums. Their action was prompted by the indignant protests of the community over failure to protect the other meetings and a promise by Commissioner George P. Monaghan to ALP leaders that it "wouldn't happen again."

The attackers, it was learned, had held a secret meeting earlier in the week to plan another sortie against the peace rally. They had prepared hidden weapons concealed by newspapers and the report had it that bricks and heavy missiles would be hurled at a given signal.

But the tremendous support given the meeting by the Jewish, Italian, Negro, Puerto Rican and Irish-American workers of the East Side and the fact that the hoodlums were outnumbered and outwitted kept them from the corner.



Fear and 'The Bomb' Are Wrecking Our Schools

By MICHAEL SINGER

A 17-YEAR-OLD STUDENT told his French teacher Tuesday: "I can't see much sense in learning French, I'll probably be going into the army soon." Another draft-age student in a Bronx high school asked his dean: "What's the use of figuring out my program here? I may be dead in Korea in another year."

The first week's reports from teachers and students as they began the 1952 fall term showed a mounting demoralization, a sweeping cynicism, a feeling of futility and frustration that swept the upper class teen-agers.

THE ATTITUDE was reflected among faculty members too. One conservative junior high school civics teacher said: "Once I felt like holding discussions on current events. Now I'm playing it safe. This term I'm sticking to simple, dull subjects. With the situation what it is today I don't dare hold discussions on important issues, like the elections or relations with foreign governments."

This was only one of the war hysteria effects in the school system as 900,000 students in New York's five boroughs began their fall term in the most critical period of the city's public school history. From the need for decent textbooks and elementary material to morale and academic freedom, the school system was showing signs of a crackup.

SOME OUTLINES of the grim picture follows:

To accommodate the 25,000 increased enrollment over last year the city built nine new schools, each with an average classroom population of 1,000. This left the problem of finding room for the other 16,000 new students.

Last year 71 percent of all the elementary school classrooms had 30 or more children; 75 percent of all junior high school classes were overcrowded; 66 percent of all high school classes were jammed with a 30-seat room occupied by 35 to 45 students; and 56 percent of all vocational school classes had insufficient seats to handle the

occupants. Even worse, an average of 40 students were forced to attend single classes in 3,341 school-rooms in the elementary system alone. Add to that the 25,000 increased enrollment this term and an addition of only nine schools and the picture resembles a subway train at the peak of the rush hour.

THE BOARD of Education, which has geared its policies to the bipartisan war program and has engaged in a witchhunt terror drive against democratic-minded teachers, submitted a personnel program to the Board of Estimate to maintain what it called the "average class size." This inadequate teaching staff budget was slashed drastically by the Impeller Administration and, in addition to the 7,000 kindergarten children kept out of school by the Board of Education's reduced budget recommendations, the Mayor blocked another 2,000 children from entering school.

THE CURRENT maximum salary for high school teachers as of July 1 was \$6,500. Based on the UE survey of the cost of living and purchasing power of the wage-earner this was equivalent to the buying power of a teacher who entered the school system 20 and even 30 years ago. In actual take-home the high school teacher earning a maximum has been driven back to the level of the second year teacher in the 1939 wage scale and this yardstick applies to elementary and junior high school teachers, too.

Teacher real salaries are further reduced by the increased pension rates they must pay, tax boosts, price spirals and runaway war inflation. Only a \$500 across-the-board salary boost to all school

employees can begin to alleviate this salary crisis.

IF THE CITY'S school program, largest and heaviest budgeted in the country, is in a decrepit, demoralized, chaotic state, the school picture for the entire country is no whit different. Late in August, the National Education Association research department revealed that the "mobilization and national defense efforts during the past two years have aggravated problems for the public schools."

This was a cautiously understated reflection of the great havoc wrought the youth of the nation by the diversion of funds from schools to atom bombs. The NEA survey of 1270 school systems in cities ranging from 2,500 to 500,000 population, showed a crisis in every aspect of education; understaffed classrooms, inability to get materials for completion of schools already begun, a hesitancy to start new construction, rapidly mounting enrollment, increased teacher militancy for salary increases, student demoralization reflected in strikes and protests over curtailed programs, etc.

PENTAGON DEMANDS for funds and its priority on materials have made impossible extension of school programs in 47 percent of the nation's cities where such plans had already been blueprinted. It has been estimated that only \$2 billion of the \$60 billion allocated for "defense" could alter this picture appreciably.

U. S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath recently declared that \$4,500,000 children and adults will attend the nation's schools in 1952, the largest enrollment in history. Elementary schools will have 1,600,000 more

(Continued on Page 8)

An Urgent Message to Our Readers

Dear Reader:

This is a report to you about the Daily Worker and The Worker as of today.

We are giving you the hard facts. We know you want them—unpleasant as they may be—because this paper belongs to YOU.

During the first week of July we issued an appeal for 6,500 Worker subs and 1,000 subs for the Daily Worker to be obtained during the summer months. We also asked for a big increase in bundle orders, both weekly and daily.

As we explained at that time, a summer campaign was needed because many thousands of subscriptions were expiring. We could not permit these subs to go by the board, we pointed out, especially since the country was entering a Presidential election campaign in which the paper is needed to play an important part.

The summer is now over and the hard fact is that the circulation campaign never really got under way. Fewer than 1,000 subs for The Worker and some 500 for the Daily Worker have come in.

Perhaps your first thought is: what can one expect in times like these?

But if you are one of those readers who DID go out for subs, you know this is not the answer at all. Those of you who did make efforts, found an excellent response. Renewal of subs was discovered to be almost automatic.

If you are one of our supporters in Rockaway, Long Island, for instance, you know that a group of you turned in 25 subscriptions in two weekends.

If you are one of our printer readers, you know that a group of you secured 15 subs—new ones and renewals—within a short time.

Readers in the Bronx and in Queens went out house to house, not knowing whose doorbell they were ringing, and sold 10 and 15 papers each within an hour.

In New Jersey, Chicago, wherever our readers have GONE OUT TO GET SUBS, THE SUBS WERE SECURED.

Nor should you forget the remarkable response given to the nominating petitions of our former publisher, Benjamin J. Davis, and our former city editor, Simon W. Gerson, and, in fact, every peace candidate.

Consider: how can your paper discharge its responsibilities in this crucial election, with The Worker circulation almost down to half of what it was two years ago; with the Daily Worker down by almost 40 percent.

These figures, we are sure, give you great concern. It is not true that fewer people want to read our paper today than in 1950. The decline, of course, is partly due to oppressive action against various channels of circulation, such as newsstands. But the real answer is that our readers, in the main, are not circulating the paper with the same energy as they did two years ago.

THIS DECLINE THREATENS THE VERY EXISTENCE OF YOUR PAPER.

A drop in circulation means a drop in income. Especially when, in a paper like ours, circulation is the main source of income and advertising plays a relatively small part. Our annual income from circulation has fallen enormously since 1950. This, along with the \$7,000 by which our \$100,000 fund-drive fell short, has created a FINANCIAL CRISIS.

We are not making a general appeal for funds at this moment. But we do ask those groups of readers in states where the goal in the \$100,000 drive was not reached, to meet their goals now. We also call on readers who owe money for past bundles to pay without delay.

But our main problem at the moment—both political and financial—resolves around the circulation drive.

If you do your part this month to bring in another 5,500 Worker subs and another 500 Daily subs and jack up our bundle orders by several thousand, our financial situation will change for the immediate future.

Above all, a successful circulation drive will put us in a better position to make the paper a factor in the election campaign.

We have frankly laid these facts before you because that is the proper way to maintain your confidence in us.

At the same time, we know from past experience that presenting the real facts always results in justifying OUR CONFIDENCE IN YOU.

Fraternally,
ALAN MAX, Managing Editor.

'A telephone call... could end this war'

Wide Response to Hallinan's Cease-fire Plea

WHILE NEITHER major party candidate has offered any hope for an end to the Korean war, Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan created tremendous interest this week with the proposal that President Truman order an immediate cease-fire leaving the sole remaining issue, that of the prisoner exchange, for further negotiation.

Hallinan made this proposal over a nationwide TV-radio network.

"A telephone call from the White House to Korea could end this war," Hallinan stated.

Hallinan was referring to the fact that of all the thorny issues which came up during the year-long talks, only the POW exchange keeps the war going. Washington refuses to accept the Geneva formula for POW exchange and continues the war on that basis.

THE CHICAGO office of the PP reported that there had been "an exciting response" to Hallinan's proposal that all American voters, regardless of their party affiliation or whom they would vote for, should write or write to President Truman urging a cease fire now with negotiations on the POW issue to continue after the killing had stopped.



VINCENT HALLINAN

The official Washington-Pentagon theory today is that by applying "military pressure" in the form of stepped-up terror raids and napalm burnings of North Korean towns and villages that the North Koreans and Chinese will surrender to the Pentagon formula of

screening prisoners rather than exchanging them. During the week such terror raids increased, with top brass ordering raids up to the Soviet borders.

But such raids have produced no backdown by the Koreans and will not, all observers say. They merely continue to pile up casualties on both sides.

HALLINAN emphasized that a large vote for him and his running mate, the Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, will act as a tremendous pressure on whichever of the old parties wins the November election to bring the Korean shooting to an end.

The New Jersey Progressive Party has launched a postcard campaign to get all voters to write to the White House to order a cease-fire now with the POW issue to be negotiated later.

Similar action are being taken or planned up and down the country by many different poets, trade union, and community groups.

UNEARTH STRIKEBREAKING COURT ACTION TO BOLSTER FLIMSY SMITH ACT TRIAL CASE

By HARRY RAYMOND

A STRIKEBREAKING court action against the United Mine Workers Union, unearthed by the Justice Department from the dusty records of the yellow dog contract era, remained last week the prosecution's main legal prop to support its flimsy fabric of frameup in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists.

As four defense attorneys prepared to launch on Monday a climatic courtroom battle before Judge Edward J. Dimock to strike from the trial record the heavy volumes of stoolpigeon testimony, assistant prosecutor David L. Marks and his staff prepared to unfurl for the second time in the trial the infamous banner of the anti-labor injunction and open shop.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE was in a state of collapse when the court adjourned for the Labor Day weekend. The so-called conspiracy was shown by the defense to be a phantom. Ninety percent of the testimony, by the court's own admission, was not connected with the defendants. The court, granting a defense motion, ruled out key inflammatory testimony of the FBI spy Thomas Younglove, last of the discredited government witnesses, as "unconnected" and laid the base for complete destruction of the government's case.

But on Labor Day, when President Truman was delivering his Milwaukee Labor Day address, his Justice Department lawyers were busy briefing the old Hitchman

Coal Co. case against the United Mine Workers. And the next day this discredited action of judicial strikebreaking of the 1920s was presented by the prosecution in Foley Square and adopted by Judge Dimock as the law to be applied against the 15 Communists.

JUDGE DIMOCK reversed his pre-Labor Day ruling and dealt a hard blow at the defense and civil rights in general. The ruling, upon which the prosecution has played its trump cards, placed the stamp of approval on statements attributed by paid FBI informers to persons connected with the defendants only by political affiliation.

When the prosecution rested its case Sept. 5 it did so on this unconstitutional theory of "guilt by association."

Arguments by defense counsel John T. McTernan and his three colleagues against this theory have a special significance involving issues of civil rights far beyond the fate of the 15 defendants charged with "conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence."

THE HITCHMAN Coal Co. case, cited by the court as the law in this case, was a civil injunction suit to bar the UMA from organizing the coal mining industry in the West Virginia Panhandle area. It remained a dead issue in law, however, following passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act.

The appellate court in the Hitch-

man case ruled that all members of the miners union were conspirators in an act to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Although there was no evidence any of the miners had voiced any threat against the coal company, each miner, by membership in the union, was held to be a co-conspirator with a union officer who allegedly declared the union would strike the company's mines.

It was on the basis of the ruling in this apparently dead-and-buried mine union case that Judge Dimock reversed himself and admitted as evidence statements twice removed from the defendants. He ruled that the defendants as Communists could be held responsible for remarks attributed by government witnesses to officers of the party in a distant city.

JUDGE DIMOCK said the Hitchman case "changes the picture."

The slave-labor Hitchman Coal Co. decision has become active law again through Judge Dimock's ruling. It has opened the door not only to new easy frameups under the Smith Act, but to a whole series of repressive judicial actions of strikebreaking against the labor movement.

The crucial courtroom fight of the defense over the admissibility of testimony aims at shutting the door tight against such frameups and against return of the Yellow Dog injunctions of the 1920s.

THERE HAS BEEN no direct impeached testimony by the ten (Continued on Page 8)

The Worker

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THE McCARTHY VOTE

THE PRIMARY VICTORY of the imitation-fascist, McCarthy, in the Wisconsin Republican race is being seized on with glee by the men who want to destroy America's free speech so they can push her into a suicidal world war in Asia and Europe.

But those people who voted for McCarthy do not speak for the great mass of voters in Wisconsin. Nor do they speak for the people of the United States. These people have been sold a bill of goods about a phony "communist menace in the government." This phony issue has been created to hide the real problems—taxes, high prices, and the Korean mess.

The fact that McCarthyism has become a major issue in the elections shows that millions of Americans of all political creeds fear it. They see in this Goebbels-like brutal assault on political opponents a grave danger to the right of all Americans to differ with "the McCarthy line." That line is that America must have a war in Asia to impose the hated, corrupt gangster, Chiang Kai-shek, on the 450,000,000 Chinese people. McCarthyism uses the imported Big Lie of Hitler about "Soviet aggression" to crack down on American democracy, on the rights of Labor, the Negro people, and on all political opposition to the war line.

Who gave this sinister enemy of the American people his primary victory?

Eisenhower, more than anyone else, gave McCarthy his victory.

Eisenhower called for GOP victories "from top to bottom" on the eve of the voting. Eisenhower's hand-picked national chairman, Summerfield, wired full backing of McCarthy. McCarthy is repaying this service with eager support for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

WHAT ABOUT STEVENSON'S CRITICISM of McCarthyism at the Legion convention? Stevenson said that the McCarthy style of patriotism is the "refuge of scoundrel" and millions applauded. But can McCarthyism be defeated if the occasional verbal tilts with it are accompanied by deeds which obviously aid and strengthen McCarthyism, such as the government's "loyalty" purges, the Smith Act frameups, and the McCarran concentration camp and "registration" laws?

McCarthyism is not only the slander against General Marshall, though this ferocity against even fellow-war-supporters is typical of McCarthyite tactics. McCarthyism is basically an effort to destroy the Bill of Rights, using the fraud of "communist infiltration" to impose by fear and blackmail submission by all Americans to the China Lobby and the war-at-any-price cliques. McCarthyism uses the red scare to prepare to strangle the trade unions and the movement for Negro rights. It attracts and encourages anti-Semites and pro-fascists of all types.

HOW THEN CAN THE MAJORITY of the people especially the trade union membership in the CIO, AFL and independent unions—act to defeat it?

All Americans, whether conservative, Republican, Democrat, or Progressive should demand of their candidates that they stand squarely by the Bill of Rights; that they repudiate the tactic of the smear, the bullying attack on all opponents as "spies" and "Kremlin tools." The right of anyone to disagree with the "McCarthy line" must be defended if the U. S. Constitution is not to be destroyed for all.

The labor movement which has gone on record against the McCarran and the Smith Act thought-control has a decisive part to play. They should, we believe, demand of the candidates, notably Stevenson, that they oppose these thought-control laws and the Smith Act frameups which are paving the way for pro-fascist McCarthyism.

MORE BASICALLY, we believe that McCarthyism thrives most in the atmosphere of "inevitable war." To really pull the rug from under the McCarthyites and their smear tactics, the country must find the way to make felt its overwhelming desire for peace, for a cease-fire in Korea, and for some form of live-and-let-live with the Socialist states.

McCarthy can be defeated in the Wisconsin election. There should be a nationwide demand by all voters, especially those who expect to vote for Eisenhower, that he repudiate McCarthy. The forces which still believe in the Bill of Rights are stronger in America than those who would destroy it. But they must act unitedly, despite differences on world affairs, domestic problems, or different social systems, to keep America safe from the fascism of McCarthyism.

Men Who Have Been in Blawnox Tell About Prison Where Nelson Is Held

By WALTER LOWENFELS
BLAWNOX, Allegheny County.

THE COMPLETE name of the place where Steve Nelson is now confined is the "Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum." A shorter name for it around here is "slave labor camp."

I was told that most of the inmates do not even get the dime a day they are supposed to be paid for their labor in the Workhouse shops, whose products are sold in competition with outside work done by free and organized workers.

Here are some facts as I got them from men who have done time inside: The Blawnox Workhouse is bad even among prisons. It cannot be compared to state or federal penitentiaries, but rather to a southern labor camp.

"It looks nice from the outside, but inside it's hell," a recent inmate told me. "And they're out to 'get' Nelson. I heard it said before I got out."

THE WORKHOUSE, a few miles outside Pittsburgh is run by the Allegheny County Commissioners. They are part of the same "couthouse gang" that helped get Steve Nelson here to 20 years.

"The personnel is not under civil service," I was told. "The place is run on a basis of how much graft can be gotten."

"Seventy-five or 80 percent of the men don't even get the dime a day. They have to work for nothing. And they have to turn out quotas of work."

"If they don't, they're out of luck. There is only one punishment—the Hole."

"It's down in the basement—two rows of cells—about 30."

"Each is a bare cell. They give you one blanket, a commode, and they shove in a couple of planks."

"You get bread and water—two slices of bread, three times a day."

"They send you there for any

number of reasons—'lying,' 'impertinence' not turning out your quota—any reason they want."

"It helps bring on ulcers. It's bad for your stomach movements."

"If you're brought up before the Assistant Warden—Heinrich—it's useless to say anything. The guard is always upheld."

"THE WHOLE ATTITUDE is that anyone who comes in is dirt, and they can just spit on you if they want."

"You're not here to be rehabilitated, but to be punished—the Assistant Warden—Heinrich, tells you that."

"One time a guard climbed up, said he heard talking in the cell. He told Heinrich—I warned him a couple of times. I got five days in the Hole."

"About the work—the rag shop is the worst. It's very dirty, dusty work. The rags are sewed with all kinds of stitches. You're not allowed to cut them, but have to pull them out."

"Everybody cuts—you have to, to make your quota. I was seen. I got seven days in the Hole."

"Another time, I didn't make my quota—five pounds in the morning—five in the afternoon I got nine days in the Hole."

"YOU STAY unwashed down there. There are basins, and running water in the aisle. But they never open your door. Only, if the state inspector comes around, they open the door so you can use the basins."

"My eyes get infected from the rag shop. The medical attention is callous. The attitude is—'Get the hell out of here.'"

"After 11 months, they finally shifted me to the chair shop. I'm still being treated for infected eyes."

"Discrimination. Plenty of it—right in the hospital, too, and in the showers—all over."

THE PLACE was originally built for 30 to 90 day drunks.

Most of the men are in for that, or thefts, or alimony troubles. Mostly short terms—two to four years at the most.

"There were about 900 when I was there. The food is prepared very badly—they may start something good, but the way it's cooked it's hard to eat. It's because of the whole attitude, that you're dirt."

"The schedule? You work from 8 to 11:30. Then, dinner cell count. You work from 1 to 4. Then, supper, and lock up until 7 a.m."

"In the summer, you're allowed one hour a day yard time. In the winter, you're allowed two hours yard time on Saturday."

"Reading? They bring books from the library to the cell, change them once a week. You take what you get."

"THEY ALLOW you 15 cents a month for mail—that's for five letters out a month. The letters are censored. You're not allowed to criticize."

"Incoming mail is not limited, but it is all censored."

"They sell the stuff from the shops—rugs, brooms, woven porch furniture. Also, produce from the farm, and they have a laundry shop."

"You are allowed one visit a month. But it's through a barrier. It's hard to hear, or to see."

Demands for Steve Nelson's release on bail, pending appeal from his conviction, should be addressed: District Attorney James Malone, Pittsburgh.

Funds, which are badly needed to finance the appeal, should be sent to the Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., New York City.

Letters to Steve Nelson go to Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa.

Eisenhower, Stevenson Both Duck Key Issues

By ROB F. HALL

ENJOYING the unreserved blessing of Gen. Eisenhower, Jumping Joe McCarthy took his place on the Republican ticket Tuesday as the party's candidate for the U.S. Senate from Wisconsin. Eisenhower had contributed his invaluable bit to the nomina-

tion of the fascist-minded master of the smear by refusing to criticize McCarthy and by promising to support all GOP candidates. While the Wisconsin Republicans were going to the polls Tuesday, Ike, in Indianapolis, delivered an accolade to McCarthy and his Indiana prototype, Sen. William E. Jenner, declaring:

"We want independent minds and men who speak their minds. . . I am requesting voters to support the entire Republican ticket from top to bottom. . . The people of each state are the best judge of the individuals they want to represent their party."

EISENHOWER did not discuss the issue of McCarthyism and the fascist threat involved in the Wisconsin senator's attack on basic American freedoms. Although this is clearly one of the vital issues before the people. But neither has his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson, discussed Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, the Democratic party's counterpart to McCarthy who embodies the same anti-labor, anti-Negro and pro-fascist policies.

In his Cleveland speech Eisenhower identified himself completely with Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio whose reactionary record has made his name odious to the average

American voter. He and Taft will make a "real team which will stand together in every corner of these United States and not merely in Washington," said the general. He praised the Ohio GOP leaders for their "personal loyalty" to Taft and urged them to "stick to Taft."

In this campaign the two major party candidates never discuss the real issues of peace, labor legislation, civil rights and high prices when they can avoid it. As a result the most significant statements they have made have come in replies to questions they could not dodge.

AT CLEVELAND a GOP candidate for Congress, who is necessarily aware of the people's vital concern with rising taxes, asked the general if he had a plan to reduce military expenditures.

Eisenhower sidestepped the basic implication of the question—that is, whether the U. S. under his leadership would abandon its imperialist policies and thus makes possible a reduction in armaments. But his answer was revealing. He said that he would try to "reduce military expenditures" by bringing "business men" into the Pentagon.

(Continued from Page 3)
"Until we get business brains in a 60-billion-dollar business . . . we are not going to save money," said Ike. He left no doubt that he will continue arming at the rate of \$60 billions a year.

A NEGRO CANDIDATE, feeling the pressure of hundreds of thousands demanding civil rights, asked Ike point blank what he would do about jimcrow in the District of Columbia.

A point blank question of this sort cannot be evaded. Eisenhower said he would "eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia." The candidate

was apparently so pleased with the answer that he momentarily forgot that Eisenhower as a five star general had opposed eliminating segregation in the armed forces.

Another candidate asked Eisenhower whether he planned to attack the Americans for Democratic Action whom he described as acting as "advisers" to the Democratic candidate.

"As far as I am concerned, I am never going to accept what I call Left Wingish, pinkish influence in our life," said the general. He said he would make it clear that people "must get away from that guy—that kind of thing and get back to Americanism."

This disposition to brand the moderate liberalism of ADA as not "Americanism" explains why Eisenhower can so readily accept McCarthy, Jenner and his vice presidential running mate, Sen. Richard Nixon of California. Only their particular brand of reaction is acceptable as "true Americanism."

NO ONE asked Eisenhower how he would settle the Korean war, a question closest of all to millions of Americans. As a result all the voters have of the general's thinking on that score is his statements that Administration "bungling . . . trapped us into the Korean war."

Passing over the bipartisan responsibility for beginning U. S. intervention in Korea, Eisenhower in Philadelphia devoted himself to his plan for "averting more Koreans."

Since, as he argued, we are in war in Korea because we permitted U. S. forces to become "weak" in that area, his solution is to be strong militarily everywhere.

His program therefore not only fails to provide for an end to the Korean war but stokes the fires for world atomic war.

IN CONTRAST to Ike's bellicose statements, the speeches of



EISENHOWER



STEVENSON

Stevenson have had a deceptively peaceful ring. How really deceptive it can be realized when one compares them with the speeches and statements of Secretary of State Acheson and other spokesmen for the Truman foreign policy. Stevenson's foreign policy, it becomes clear, is exactly the foreign policy of the Truman administration and it is that foreign policy which has brought us to war in Korea and to the brink of world war. With respect to this policy, Eisenhower admits he has no fundamental disagreements.

At Portland, Stevenson took another swipe at Eisenhower's call for "liberation" of Eastern European countries from their people's governments. He called it "one of the most mischievous ideas—that has been injected into this campaign." But he said the cold war must continue against these countries, a position which lit the fuse in Korea and threatens further conflagrations.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, Stevenson used the word "co-existence," an almost magic word to the peace-loving peoples of the world who see in collaboration between the U. S. and the USSR the only solution to world peace. But Stevenson explicitly dropped the prefix "peaceful" from the familiar phrase, and his remarks showed he had robbed it of its peaceful content.

Co-existence does not mean the abandonment of the cold war, he said. The struggle will go on, and he cited the "necessity" of continuing the war in Korea until the Koreans accept the U. S. terms—the "necessity" of continuing to send guns and tanks and napalm bombs to the British and French imperialists in Malaya and Indo-China.

He said he was "proud" that the U. S. intervened in Korea, and he accused the Koreans of trying to "defeat us by prolonged negotiations and by exhausting our patience."

STEVENSON insisted he favored "negotiation and adjustment" of the issues between the U. S. and USSR. But in an earlier speech, before the campaign began, he elaborated his position by declaring he was for negotiation only from a "position of strength," meaning the occupation of strategic bases by heavily armed U. S. forces.

It is only in comparison with the Eisenhower blustering that these statements appear peaceful. Truman and Acheson have repeatedly declared they were open to "negotiation and adjustment," but always from a "position of strength." For some reason, the U. S. has never been sufficiently strong, in their opinion, to justify a frank and forthright, give-and-take, exchange with the representatives of the USSR, of the new China, of the peoples democracies, of the Korean peoples government.

As a result there has been the costly struggle in Korea, the high taxes, high prices, frozen wages,

and the ever-present threat of a bigger more calamitous war.

ON THE ISSUES of Formosa and the recognition of the new China about which Stevenson was questioned in Portland, he revealed that this position is identical with that of the Truman-Acheson administration. He would never give up Formosa, and as for China "there's a lot of opposition" to recognizing the people's government.

Stevenson's statements for peace can be tested by all voters asking him to come out now for an immediate cease fire in Korea, with the "negotiation and adjustment" to continue until settlement is reached.

Those American voters, especially among labor and the Negro people, who prefer Stevenson, ought to put that demand before him, and before Eisenhower, too, wherever they go.

If the clamor of the American people for peace in Korea should be voiced insistently enough, within the hearing of the major party candidates, they would be forced to accede or at least to take a public position on an issue which they have tried so hard to dodge.

Soviet C.P.

(Continued from Page 2)

cording to his ability, to each according to his work."

Already at the 18th Party Congress in 1939 Stalin outlined the tasks of a gradual transition to a communist society. Under the latter, distribution is based on the principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." The war interrupted that grand peaceful development program. It was resumed after the war. And the present five year plan is a big stride along the path of the gradual transition from socialism to communism.

RAP POLICE BRUTALITY

CAPETOWN (ALN).—The local branch of the National Council of Women of South Africa heard a denunciation of the "savage and increased attacks on the less articulate members of our population in police vans and police stations." Mrs. R. M. MacKenzie, vice-president of the branch, who pointed out the police brutality, told the meeting the council should demand that any police officer found guilty of assault be dismissed from the force and punished under the law.

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what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Prize," Marcel Pagnol's ("Baker's Wife") newest, wittiest film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non members. Friday showings resumed.

HAITIAN AROYO'S get together party. Saturday, Sept. 13, 10 p.m., 31 W. 4th St. Haitian music, refreshments, dancing, entertainment. Friendly atmosphere. Donation 75c.

EAST SIDE A.L.P. campaign kick-off party. Fun galore—93 Ave. B. Saturday, Sept. 13, 8:30 p.m. until. Dancing and refreshments. Contr. \$1.

GREY MRS. MARTIN YOUNG and Mrs. Peter Harisades, victims of the deportation hysteria, at reception and concert. Sept. 13—8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Hear Martha Schlamme, Leon Bibb, Sergei Matusevich. Tickets \$1.50 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "The Prize," Marcel Pagnol's ("Baker's Wife") newest, wittiest film. Two showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.). \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non members. Friday showings resumed.

Coming
FREE STEVE NELSON BALL. Auspices of Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Tuesday, Sept. 16, 8 p.m., 11.

NEAR George Crockett Jr., William L. Patterson and Almer Green at a Birthday Rally to Free Martin Young from Ellis Island. Wednesday, Sept. 17, 8 p.m. Yugo-Slav American Home, 405 W. 41 St. Tickets \$1.50 in advance, \$1.50 at door.

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MINE-MILL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 3) tana opposed the adopted resolution.

THE CONVENTION followed with adoption of a statement on its wage and contract policy projecting in general terms the improvements to be sought in the next contract. Listed are a substantial wage increase, opposition to "any form" of sliding scale; an anti-discrimination clause; negotiations on the incentive scale; better safety provisions; upward revision of night-shift differentials, improvements in welfare and other charges.

Earlier the convention adopted a program for a "concentrated organizational drive" at mines and smelters still not unionized.

Also in the concluding hours, the convention approved the report of its committee "for a World at Peace," a 61-page book showing the "practical alternatives to war and depression."

A result of considerable research and work, the 61-page mimeographed book was submitted to the delegates as metal-miner's view of the way America could have both peace and prosperity. It spells out how metal miners and smelter men have a common interest in a peace economy with the workers of America and the rest of the world.

THIS is the first time that a union has undertaken the task of giving a comprehensive program for a peace economy in place of the phony prosperity based on rising armaments production and war.

This theme, enthusiastically greeted by the delegates, was also underscored by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the famed Negro historian, in his speech before the convention.

"No sane or honest person wants

war," begins Mine-Mill's program. "Yet the fear that a serious economic depression is the price that must be paid to avoid war has, unfortunately, affected the thinking of many millions. These fears have led us to policies which lead us further along the path of destruction. They provide the basis for thinking of even many labor leaders. Yet these same leaders fail or refuse to recognize that it is the war economy itself which creates economic problems for their members."

THE TWO basic considerations that underlie the program are:

"First, we must realize that peaceful production sufficient to keep our industries and manpower fully employed can be achieved only by substituting for war expenditures equally enormous expenditures for peaceful projects that will provide lasting benefits for the people. . . .

"Second, our program for peaceful production requires a far greater degree of international economic cooperation than has yet been achieved. Such cooperation must include all countries in the world, regardless of differences in political systems, and to be effective, must be based upon mutual understandings among the great powers."

THE DOCUMENT then proceeds to show how the vast Morgan-controlled world-wide monopoly of scarce but very basic non-ferrous metals, channels the output for very profitable war purposes. One of the major by-products of this drive to corner the world's metals and hog profits, is to force into competition copper miners in the U. S. and Canada with a rate of \$14-\$15 a day with miners under colonial conditions that the monopolists preserve, at rates of 50 cents to \$1.50 a day.

With a break-up of the metal monopolies, conservation of metals for needs not war, and expansion of international trade and cooperation, as the key, Mine-Mill proposed as objectives in a peace economy a tremendous program for peace production.

Citing statistics on the shortage of houses and that a third of America's 46 million homes have basic health deficiencies, it notes recommendations of housing experts for expansion by from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 housing units a year to 1960 at least, to meet minimum housing needs.

SIMILARLY, examining each of the fields, the union calls for annual construction of school facilities to provide 100,000 new classrooms to catch up with the need;

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Albert J. Fitzgerald (left), president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, is greeted by president John Clark of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers as he addressed the convention.

150,000 hospital beds a year; 600,000 telephones for farms; \$7 billion a year for needed expansion; five billion annually for river valley and flood and power developments. In each case the estimated cost is given and the total for these needed objectives parallel's the cost of the means of destruction millions of Americans are now producing.

The union stresses the great need for modernizing the highway system to limit the great annual toll of deaths and injuries; electrification especially of the rural areas and to end the annual menace of floods. The peaceful perspective outline is called a "New Western Frontier."

IAM Endorses Stevenson

KANSAS CITY.—The AFL International Association of Machinists by voice vote endorsed Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson for President today with one dissenting vote.

The resolution endorsing Stevenson admitted, however, that "two great political parties are split within themselves into reactionary and liberal groups, thus almost obliterating party labels."

CIO Textile Union Board Endorses Stevenson

The international executive council of the CIO Textile Workers Union, CIO, concluding a week-long meeting here Friday unanimously endorsed the Democratic ticket of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. John J. Sparkman.

Classified Ads

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ATTENTION All organizations. Camp Midvale. Nature Friends adult interracial camp offers its facilities to organizations for conventions, picnics, etc. at special reduced rates. For further information write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. (Only one hour from New York City.)

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Bridges

(Continued from Page 3)

thing we've won. If we hadn't fought we would not have had a union. Things like this built our union.

"Putting a few leaders in jail is not going to bust this union. Nor will it change the policies of this union.

"What they're after is to put a stop to our independent policies, political and trade union.

"But the membership is going to make the policies. We'll do as we damn please. All we want is a fair shake. We know that the politicians of yesterday are on the bench today. They don't change. . . .

After Bridges, the rank and file had its say—for Bridges without a dissenting voice.

Leo Withers: "You bring up intimidation. I just want to say that the Negro people have been intimidated in the South for centuries."

John Craig: "Some say we shouldn't protest the courts. But we shouldn't be afraid. The courts are always reversing themselves. They're only the instruments of the financial interests."

William Chester, Northern California ILWU regional director: "I want to pay my respects to one of the greatest labor leaders in the world. (There was an ovation for Bridges.) We have the best conditions and best pay and no discrimination in our democratic union."

Jay Sauers: "I've been on the waterfront for 30 years. I'm no kid. Now I've been screened and I've got a son in the Coast Guard. I say let's go 100 percent for this."

Hugh Bryson, president of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, voiced his support for the ILW leaders, pointing out that if Bridges hadn't been chosen a leader of the union, he would never have been attacked.

About 150 waterfront warehouse workers joined the stop-work meeting to protest the decision against the leaders of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, with the exception of patrolling by security guards, there was no activity in the warehouses.

Gordon Giblin, Local 13 president, said the work stoppage was called "at the request of our numerous rank and file members. The rank and file are the ones who determine matters such as

this. That is how the union has always operated under the leadership of Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt."

The warehousemen voted to join their brothers when business agent Lloyd Seeliger called for the solidarity of all unions to halt such persecutions as that of the ILWU leaders.

The decision, Seeliger told the workers, "is the effect of trade unions generally taking a wishy-washy attitude on the political scene nationally. When you lay off politics, they take a crack at you from the other side. We were forewarned about this four years ago when the CIO ordered us to get behind Truman, or else."

At that time, Seeliger said, the ILWU was warned that federal court action aimed at breaking the union would be undertaken if the union failed to support Truman.

"Now we see this decision," Seeliger said. "We also see the Smith Act prosecution of Jack Hall in Hawaii and the attempts to break us financially in the courts. It speaks for itself."

Coal

(Continued from Page 1)

Association, which represents northern firms and the so-called "captive" mines of the big steel companies, is most likely to union demands.

The mine workers has proposed a "share-the-work" plan which would require mines working more than three days a week to pay an overtime penalty.

Captive mines, which steel companies operate for their own use, now operate five to six days a week and undoubtedly would oppose the Lewis proposal. A limit on production would require the steelmakers to buy coal elsewhere.

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FEAR WRECKING SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 4)
pupils than last year and secondary schools will be increased by 95,000 more students.

HERE IS a summary of the country's school crisis:

- 158,000 new teachers are needed and McGrath said "this does not take into consideration new teachers needed to replace substandard and emergency teachers, to relieve overcrowded classes and double sessions, or to enrich the curriculum by addition of new subject fields." He might have also said it doesn't take into account the mass of firings, the increasing number of resignations because of low salaries and backbreaking class loads, and the breakdown of health among teachers resulting in extra assignments for the faculty.

- But even leaving the old curriculum as it was and retaining the present overcrowded classrooms and double sessions, McGrath said the U. S. schools will be 52,000 teachers short of the BARE MINIMUM needed to maintain the emergency standards of 1951.

- Sixty-one percent of the nation's classrooms are overcrowded.

- One of every 5 pupils attends a fire-trap school though there have

been an average of 2,100 school fires a year in the past 15 years.

- To overcome this safety hazard in 1952 a minimum of 53,000 new classrooms are required. If the New York City construction rate of 9,000 classes this term is an indication of the nation's progress (and New York City has the largest school budget of any state in the union), then the 1,400,000 new pupils anticipated in 1953 and the 1,200,000 additional students in 1954, plus the 700,000 more expected in the fall of 1955 are doomed to a school nightmare unprecedented in the nation's history.

This is the cost of war to the youth of America.

Trial

(Continued from Page 4)
professional anti-labor informers called as witnesses by the government during the five months of trial that any of the defendants conspired to teach or advocate the acts charged in the indictment. Admitted as evidence were police-inspired fabrications of what other persons, not charged under the indictment, were alleged to have declared and advocated.

It is on the basis of these unsubstantiated statements of third parties, allegedly connected with the defendants through "political" affiliation, that the prosecution is asking a conviction. The prosecution has added to this excerpts torn from the context of Marxist classics and an appeal to the political prejudices of the jurors.

Judge Dimoch's determinations this week on the prosecution's case, now rested for more than a week, will not only decide if trial shall continue, but will be a factor in charting the course of the nation's civil liberties.

ASK WAGE RAISE

HONOLULU (ALN).—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union will call its members out on strike against Hawaiian sugar companies unless negotiations lead to a settlement in the near future. The 19,000 sugar workers, who voted 92.5 percent for a walkout, want a raise of 13 cents over the present 91 cents an hour. The sugar companies have offered 7 cents.

Howard Fast to Run in Bronx For Congress on ALP Ticket

Howard Fast, one of the most widely read authors in the world, this week announced his candidacy for Congress on the American Labor Party ticket from the 23rd C. D. in the Bronx. It was in the 23rd C. D. that Leo Isaacson, ALP candidate in the 1948



HOWARD FAST

special congressional elected, defeated the Democratic machine headed by boss Ed Flynn.

Fast, at a press conference at the Hotel Algonquin, said he was campaigning for the election of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, presidential and vice-presidential candidates, on the Progressive Party ticket. Declaring that this was the first time he had ever sought public office, Fast said he thought the "times we live in" called for "many more such non-professional entries into the political struggles for peace, freedom and democracy in America."

His major opponent, the Democratic Congressman Isidore Dollinger, Fast asserted, has a record of

supporting the Truman-Dulles war policies and voting for the drafting of "many thousands of our sons from the Bronx."

Fast said he would stump on street corners and in door-to-door canvassing for "an immediate cease-fire in Korea upon the present battle line."

Campaign headquarters have been established at the Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard.

For peace in Korea—trade with China—end to remilitarization of Japan

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Corliss Lamont to Talk At Astoria ALP Rally

Corliss Lamont, noted writer and educator, American Labor Party candidate for the U. S. Senate, will be the principal speaker at the Queens' Seventh Congressional District opening election rally at 8:15 p.m. Monday at Kneer's Ballroom, 32-10 Broadway, Astoria.

Lamont's talk will be devoted to the foreign policy and civil rights planks of the ALP.

The ALP Clubs of Astoria, Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City and Garden Bay, sponsors of the rally, also will present for the first time Cornelius McGillicuddy, machinist; Prof. Oscar Shaftal of Queens College and Joseph Bonvillain, State Assembly candidates, and Alfonso Burney, Ravenswood Negro tenant leader, candidate for State Senate.

The meeting will be open to the public. Admission will be 25 cents.

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 14, 1952

SECTION 2

How Long Can You Live?

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

RECENTLY the Brookings Institution published a book entitled "Health Resources in the United States," representing three years of study by a staff of a dozen research experts under Dr. George W. Bachman, a specialist in experimental medicine and public health.

One of the conclusions you may have already read because it received considerable front-page publicity and was even the subject of an editorial in the New York Times. That was the fact that in the past 50 years the average death rate has been reduced nearly half—from 17.2 per 1,000 persons in 1900 to 9.6 in 1950.

As a result of advances in medical sciences, the increased use of hospitals and other medical facilities, and the more successful control of communicable diseases (especially tuberculosis) the level of good health for most Americans has risen.

But these widely publicized findings are not the whole story related by Dr. Bachman and his associates.

Within the 340 pages of this volume there are additional facts which constitute a rather savage indictment of racist prejudice and ruling class indifference, two factors which have condemned millions to die unnecessarily because they were poor or because their skin was dark.

HIGHER DEATH RATE

Dr. Bachman does not discuss these factors, perhaps because he thinks they have no place in an "objective" scientific study which deals with results and doesn't consider causes. But he has set forth nevertheless that the death rate for "non-white"—mainly Negroes, Indians and Mexican-Americans—is almost 50 percent higher than for whites. Those areas which practice the most flagrant economic, political and social discrimination against these minority groups and which have the lowest per capita income are revealed to have the highest death rates.

"In broad terms," writes Dr. Bachman, "the southern and southwestern states have the highest mortality rates and in relation to population the fewest hospital facilities and medical personnel."

Tuberculosis, which is a disease of poverty and malnutrition in 1948, hit three to four times harder among non-whites than among whites. The death rate for TB, for every 100,000 of population, was 105.4 for non-white males, compared with 32.9 for white males. It was 67.4 for non-white females, and 15.0 for white females.

For intracranial lesions of vascular origin (heart failure), the death rate in that year was 143.3 for non-white males and 159.3 for non-white females, compared with 87.4 for white males and 81.4 for white females.

Throughout a long list of diseases, Negroes and other non-whites were the major victims.

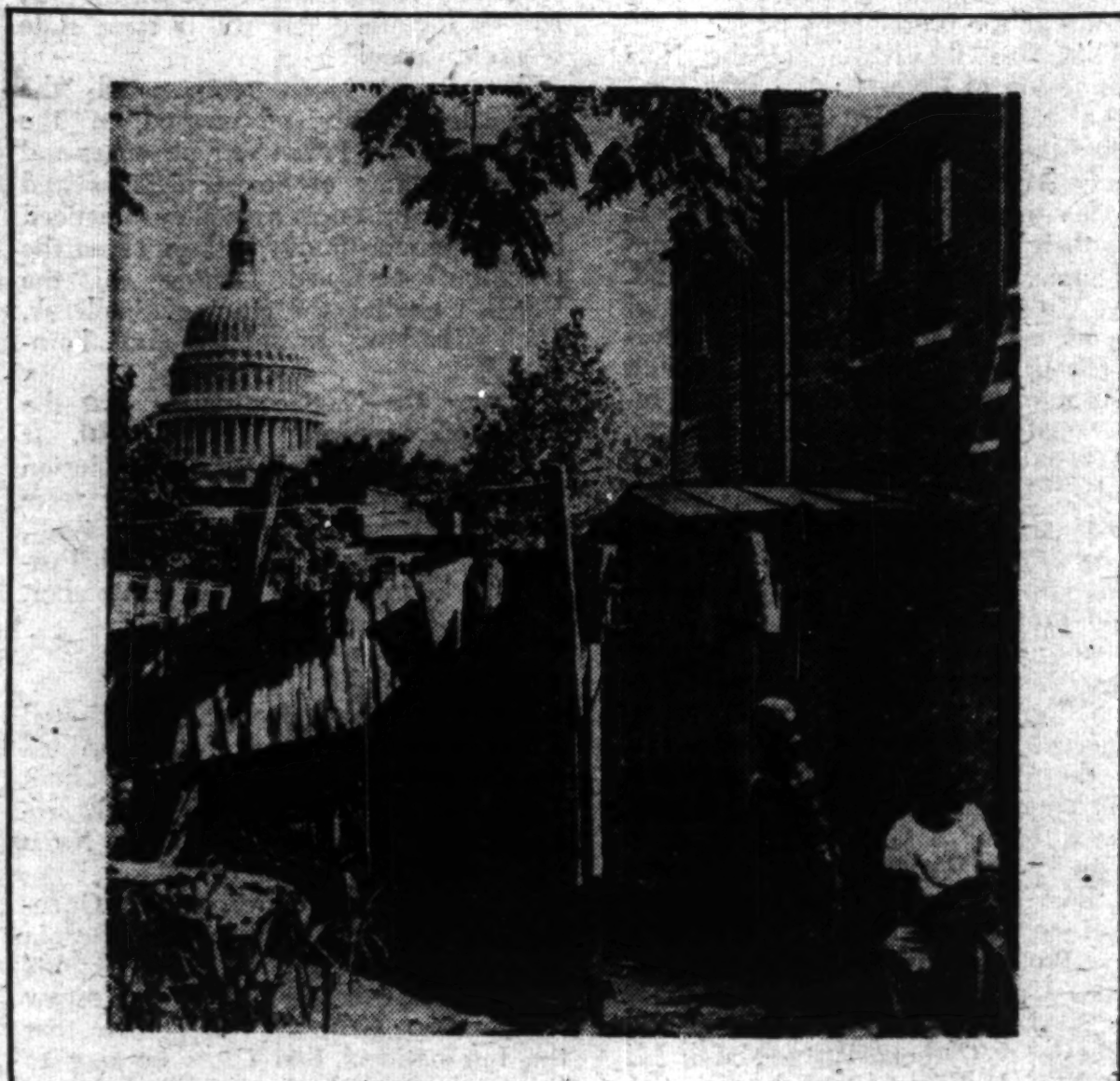
INFANT MORTALITY

It is a poignant aspect of the tragedy with which we are here concerned that even before birth, hundreds of thousands are condemned to death because of their color.

For every 1,000 live births in 1948, there were 36.5 reported stillbirths for non-whites compared with 18.3 for whites.

Infant death rates are difficult to get

If you are poor or not white you don't stand much chance of living to three-score and ten, the figure now being touted as the average life span.



GHETTO SLUMS into which Negroes are forced, such as the one pictured above in the shadow of the nation's capital, helps cut down the life span.

and even more difficult to breakdown for color because not all of them are reported, especially deaths which occur out of hospitals and with no one, except perhaps a midwife, in attendance on the mother.

But for "first hour" deaths in hospitals, the non-white death rate for infants is 4.4 per 1,000 live births, compared with 3.0 for whites. For "first day" deaths in hospitals, the figure for non-whites is 15.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 10.9 for whites.

Not only the lives of the infants but of the mothers were sacrificed to racial discrimination. In 1948, the maternal mortality rate was 3.0 for non-whites and 0.9 for whites.

"The fall in maternal mortality (from 6.1 for white and non-white in 1915) has resulted largely from new drugs, improved medical procedures, and hospitalizing maternity cases where these advantages are available," Dr. Bachman points out.

However for a majority of non-white mothers, hospital facilities were NOT available. A total of 85.6 percent of all live births in the U. S. in 1948 occurred in hospitals. In some states, like Connecticut, the percentage was very high, approaching 99 percent. For southern and southwestern states, where most non-whites live, the figure was much lower ranging from 42.9 percent in Mississippi to 77.4 percent in Louisiana.

RURAL CONDITIONS

According to the Bachman study, only 55 percent of non-white live births that year were attended by a physician in a hospital. Sixteen percent were attended by a physician NOT in a hospital. Midwives delivered 28 percent of the non-white births.

When figures for those births by mothers living in rural districts are taken, the lack of medical and hospital

attended by a physician but not in a hospital.

Those states in which non-whites constitute a large portion of the population are poorest equipped both in doctors and hospitals. In 1950 there was 121 physicians per 100,000 population for the U. S. In New England there was 151. But in the southern states, the number averaged between 97 and 78.

In that year there were 6.6 hospital beds in the U. S. for each 1,000 population. In New York state there were nine, in Illinois 6.3. But in the southern states the figure was much lower, ranging from 3.5 in Alabama to 6.3 in Georgia. In these states, of course, very few of these hospital beds are available to Negroes.

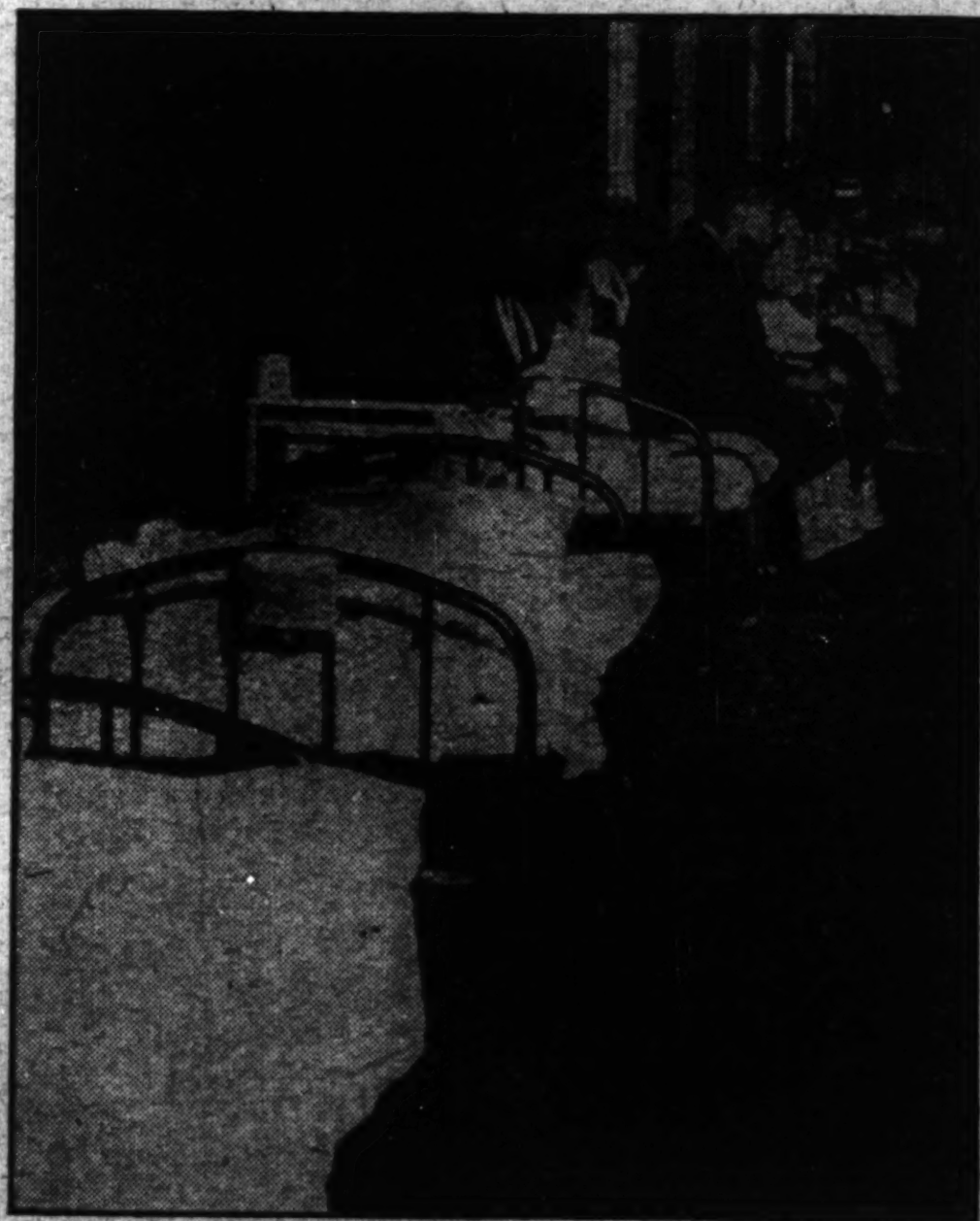
There are some implications to these figures which no doubt will be fully understood only after further study. But some meanings stand out boldly. Health advances where family income is higher, where time for leisure, good housing, and facilities for recreation as well as medical care are most freely accessible to all. On the other hand, where poverty blights the life of the people, where working and living conditions are worst, where there is bad housing, lack of parks and playgrounds and medical attention is confined to the higher income brackets and denied to Negroes and other minority groups disease takes its toll.

President Truman has been pouring the people's money into the arms program at the rate of \$50 billion a year. With the exception of the Progressive Party standard bearers, the other candidates are committed to continuing these expenditures.

One needs only a little common sense to realize that these funds spent for peace instead of war, for hospitals, medical care, parks and playgrounds, would make our nation not only happier but healthier.

care is even more shocking.

Only 27 percent of the rural mothers gave birth in a hospital attended by a physician. Fifty percent were attended by a midwife. Twenty-one percent were



TUBERCULOSIS takes its toll among those who are poor and are not white.

Photo shows TB ward in Harlem.

The Truth About the Katyn Massacre II

By SENDER GARLIN

AS SOON as the Nazis were driven out of the Smolensk area, on Sept. 25, 1943, the Russians put teams of scientific investigators to work on the Katyn incident. The Soviet investigating commission was headed by the famous scientist, Academician N. N. Burdenko; the Soviet Union's foremost novelist, Alexei Tolstoi; and the Metropolitan Nikolai, head of the Russian Orthodox Church. All foreign correspondents then in Moscow were invited to visit Katyn. The group that viewed the horrifying scenes consisted of 17 correspondents, including Kathleen Harriman, the daughter of the then U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and John Melbe, acting director of the Office of War Information in Moscow.

The Polish prisoners of war—taken at the end of 1939—had been employed on building and repairing of highways in the vicinity of Smolensk (230 miles southwest of Moscow). The Russians were unable to evacuate these prisoners in time and they, together with part of the guards and camp personnel, fell into the hands of the Germans.

Goebbels told the world the Russians had slain the Polish officers in 1940, long before the Nazis had reached the Smolensk area.

THE EVIDENCE

- The condition of the bodies and uniforms belied three years of burial. Medical examination of the cadaverous tissues disclosed that the bodies had been buried for approximately two years; that the Poles were shot, not in the spring of 1940, as the Nazis asserted but in the autumn of 1941 when Smolensk was under German occupation.

- Letters and flippings found on many of the corpses were dated 1941, after the Germans had reached the region.

- Witnesses in the area, some of whom had served the German occupying forces, had seen Polish officers escorted into the woods, heard the sound of bullets, and then had seen the Nazis return alone.

- The victims were shot with revolvers of German make—produced by the firm of G. Henschau & Co., Durlach, near Karlsruhe.

After taking testimony from witnesses, weighing the evidence of the medical experts and sifting documentary proof found in the mass graves, the Soviet commission concluded that the Polish officers were shot in groups by German occupation authorities in the autumn of 1941; that the slaughter was carried out by a German military institution which concealed its identity under the code name of "Headquarters of the 537th Construction Battalion," and was headed by Lt. Col. Ames; that, in order to increase the number of "victims of Bolshevik brutality," the Nazis had brought corpses of Polish war prisoners who had been shot by them from other localities and had placed them in open graves in the Katyn Forest.

The report of the Burdenko Commission was issued January 24, 1944. More than half the issue of Pravda, authoritative Soviet newspaper, was devoted to the finding of the Commission. (March 8, 1944).

The Katyn massacre became a count in the Soviet indictments against the German war criminals at Nuremberg. Here, in a court governed by rules of evidence and with the Nazis permitted to present their case in full, all available data was presented.

One of the most conclusive pieces of evidence against the Nazis at Nuremberg came from a Bulgarian member of their own commission that had pinned the killings on the Russians. Prof. Marko Markov, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Sofia University, testified that the commission had been permitted to examine only eight bodies and had then been compelled to sign a report which it had not only not prepared, but had not even been permitted to read. The nub of this fraudulent Nazi report was that the bodies of the Polish officers had been in the ground three years, and that therefore the Germans could not have buried them there.

More recently, anti-Soviet propagandists have tried to create the impression that once the Soviet case on Katyn

This is the second and concluding article exposing the lie which congressional witchhunters are trying to spread about the murder of Polish prisoners of war during World War II. The author is an associate editor of the New World Review, from which these articles were reprinted.

Forest was presented at the Nuremberg trials, no further mention was made of it. The plainest answer to that is that the convictions and executions of the Nazi war criminals on trial constituted proof of the validity of the charges. The fact that the Katyn incident had been brought into the case as part of the indictment against Hermann Goering was admitted by Dr. Otto Stahmer, who was one of the coddled witnesses before the recent U. S. Congressional Committee at its recent hearings in Frankfurt. This Dr. Stahmer was attorney for Goering at the Nuremberg trials.

What was the nature of the Nazi "commission of experts?"

The Nazis, after trying desperately to give their "commission" a broadly international character, finally had to reconcile themselves to representatives from their satellite or occupied countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Croatia, Holland, Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and France), together with a lone representative of the so-called International Committee of the Red Cross, Prof. Naville of Geneva. The group consisted of 13 foreigners and 27 Gestapo agents. The few intimidated witnesses the Nazis rounded up in the Smolensk area were under armed guard, according to Prof. Markov, one of the "commission" members. The entire group he said, spent only two mornings in the Katyn Forest.

Another member who was impressed into the group has declared that the Nazi report on Katyn was formulated and written by a German doctor from Breslau (now Wroclaw), a Dr. Buhtz, who then forced members of the delegation to sign it. He is Dr. Frantisek Hajek, Professor of Forensic Medicine at Charles University, Prague. In a statement to Lidove Noviny, organ of the Czechoslovak Catholic Party, March 11, 1952, Prof. Hajek said that dissection of several of the corpses showed that "they certainly had not lain there three years as the Hitlerites claimed, but had only been there for a very short time, about one year at the most." He added that "the uniforms were in good state; one could unbutton them without the cloth dissolving and tobacco in cigarette cases was yellow and unspoiled by dampness."

The manner in which the Nazis organized their "impartial commission" is described with great vividness by Prof. Hajek:

"The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Protectorate handed me an order from the Nazi occupiers to go to Katyn, pointing out that if I did not go but excused myself on ground of illness (as I had tried to do) my action would be regarded as sabotage and at best I would be arrested and sent to a concentration camp."

The medical examination made by the Soviet commission January 16 to January 23, 1944, showed that none of the corpses are "in a state of putrescence or disintegration" and all the 925 corpses examined "are still in some state of preservation."

The Soviet investigators noted "the complete identity of method in the shooting of the Polish war prisoners and in the shooting of Soviet civilians and Soviet war prisoners as widely practiced by the German fascist authorities on the temporarily-occupied territory of the USSR, including the cities of Smolensk, Orel, Kharkov, Krasnodar and Voronezh."

It was the Nazi contention that the Polish officers were killed in 1940. It was the Soviet government's conclusion—after its investigation—that they were slaughtered, some in the forest itself, others in camps on German-held Russian soil, in August and September, 1941.

FROM U. S. REPORTERS

Correspondents from the United States, Great Britain and other Allied countries wrote long accounts about Katyn which almost unanimously reflected the conviction that the Nazis had committed the killings.

The famous war correspondent, Quentin Reynolds in his book, *The Curtain Rises* (Random House, 1944), reports how he and other newsmen in Moscow "laughed at Goebbels' suggestion that the International Red Cross be sent to Smolensk to check on the Katyn charges. 'We knew,' Reynolds writes, 'that any Red Cross commission sent to the occupied territory around Smolensk would see exactly what Goebbels wanted it to see—and nothing else. . . . Then we were shocked to see the Polish government in London was actually taking the story seriously.'

Reynolds then tells how "Alexander Werth, Marjorie Shaw, Ralph Parker and two or three others who knew the Polish Ambassador [Romer] well hurried to the embassy." The ambassador, Reynolds reports, "told Alexander Werth

[noted British correspondent who writes frequently for *The Nation* here] that he did not for a moment believe that the Dr. Goebbels story of the 10,000 dead Polish officers." Emphasis added.)

To William L. Shirer, author and radio commentator, the Nazi Katyn story appeared as "a crude propaganda trick." (New York Herald Tribune, Jan. 16, 1944.)

Harrison Salisbury, then United Press correspondent in Moscow, and now the N. Y. Times man in the Soviet capital, visited Katyn and has described his impressions in his book, *Russian On the Way*, Macmillan, 1946. Writes Salisbury:

"When I was in Russia we were taken up to Smolensk at one time to attend an inquiry into the murder of some 11,000 Poles in the Katyn Forest. The question at issue was whether the Poles had been killed by the Germans or the Russians. I think there was no real doubt in the minds of the correspondents who went to Katyn that the job had been done by the Germans." (Emphasis added.)

In a dispatch to *The New York Times* from Smolensk that took more than three columns, its Moscow correspondent, W. H. Lawrence reported on Jan. 27, 1944 that "the Russians presented documentary evidence that the prisoners had been alive after March, 1940, and let us read a letter from a Polish prisoner, Stanislaus Kuchinski, written but never mailed to his wife in Warsaw on June 20, 1941, just two days before the German invasion of the Soviet Union began."

The date is significant because the Nazis said the Russians killed the Polish prisoners in March, 1940.

More from Lawrence's dispatch to *The Times*:

"The first witness was Parfan Kiselyoff, 73, who said he had signed a German document stating that the Russians had killed the Poles after he had been tortured. He described in detail his full connection with the Katyn Forest incident. Among the tortures employed, he said, were threats to pull his veins out and to crucify him on a tree in the forest where the Poles were buried."

"Matthew D. Zakharoff, 50, also had been whipped and tortured by the Germans until he signed a document asserting that the Poles had been shot by the Russians in 1940. He asserted that he repeatedly refused to give false evidence, but finally succumbed to German pressure after the third beating with a rubber whip."

Commenting on various news dispatches attributing the killings to the Nazis, the *New York Times* said editorially that "the Katyn mystery still needs corroboration. But it fits the Nazi character. This is the kind of 'propaganda' stunt that would have seemed a bright idea to Goebbels and Ribbentrop, and that Himmler would have been only too happy to carry out." (June 30, 1945)

It was not long after World War II began that the Nazis stood guilty of genocide before the entire world. They specialized in mass extermination—by starvation, bullet, gas oven and live cremation—of millions of Jews and Slavs, especially Poles. (Americans, too, learned of the bestiality of the Nazis in the Malmédy massacre of U. S. soldiers.) The Hitlerites murdered 7,000,000 Polish citizens, including 3,000,000 Jews. In all of Europe 6,000,000 Jews were put to death.

Today, when the Soviet Union is recovering from the loss of life and destruction wrought by the Nazis and is fashioning a new and better life for its people; when Poland is becoming stronger, creating a new social system (building on what were literally ruins); and with millions throughout the world preserving in the fight for peace, the hate-propagandists fasten on the Katyn Forest crime, not as it means for establishing the truth, but to stir new wars—and new Katyns.

The master-minds of "Operation Killer—the napalm destroyers of Korean mothers and children, the experimenters of the atomic bomb and germ warfare—cannot claim before the peoples of the world that they "come into court with clean hands."

Undoubtedly, in the days to come, other attempts will be made to officially lay fresh "crimes" at the doorstep of the Soviet Union. Americans should be alert to the character of the perpetrators—and their motives.



World of Labor

Civil Liberties Is Not Yet a Big Campaign Issue

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE DEMOCRATS took off in their campaign with a blast at "McCarthyism." The President even placed his Labor Day speech in Milwaukee, where he took some slaps at the fascist-type demagog of Wisconsin now running for reelection.

But, without in the least overlooking the certainty that the Republicans will yet outshine the Democrats in the art of dragging red herrings, it must be said that until now it is the Democrats who dished out most of the "McCarthyism." We point to this sad fact because it is already apparent that much of the campaigning will be on which side is more anti-red. This only underscores the fact that civil liberties, as an issue in the campaign is being lost because the very forces that are supposed to be concerned with it, the labor movement, are for the most part allowing themselves to be tagged to the tail of Democratic Party campaigners.

While McCarthy and his like are only working up steam, we have seen the following from the Democrats:

• The House Un-American Committee headed by Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, staged its red-baiting show in Chicago with officials of progressive unions and prominent Negro labor leaders victimized on the witness stand.

• The McCarran Committee simultaneously released a report it has been sitting on for some time, of its hearings on the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers and recommendations for prosecution of its leaders for alleged perjury on anti-Communist affidavits.

• The heads of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union were summoned to a McCarran Committee circus to be staged at Salt Lake City a month before elections.

• Several witchhunts and reports of hearings in the film, radio and TV fields have been held recently with the McCarran and Un-Americans competing for the headlines. On Sept. 29 the Un-Americans plan their "biggest show yet" in Hollywood.

• Meanwhile Smith Act trials continue and the scope of the Truman administration-favored Smith Act has been widened far beyond even the original Supreme Court ruling in a number of judicial interpretations rendered by judges in the Maryland, California and New York cases.

★

WHAT IS ALL THIS but an effort to charge the election atmosphere with red-baiting hysteria? Is the Democratic Party's "McCarranism" any more palatable than the Republican Party's "McCarthyism"?

The much-publicized cracks at McCarthy by Truman or Gov. Stevenson, it would appear, are more designed to please the ears of the labor wing of the Democrats than to really hurt the hysterical poison spreaders.

It is what the Democrats do that should count. One of the earliest acts of Stevenson was to send a belly-crawling wire to "investigator" McCarran assuring him that he is not a member of Americans for Democratic Action, the right-wing liberal coalition that endorsed him. On McCarran's list even ADA is "subversive."

If the campaign is to be pitched on a red-baiting

base, there is only one conclusion that the labor movement and the Negro people can draw—the climate will be anything but the sort in which the pro-labor and pro-civil rights forces are encouraged to turn out in full force. Everybody knows that you can't beat reaction at its own game. Those who tried it in the 1950 congressional campaign landed on the political scrap-heap.

The failure of most of the labor movement to make civil liberties an issue in the campaign may bring a repetition of the 1950 results next November.

The AFL and the CIO have rapped the McCarran thought control law. But when those two organizations listed the issues upon which candidates are judged for endorsement, the McCarran thought control bill was forgotten. Only the McCarran immigration law was listed by the CIO. The attitude of candidates to the Smith Act was not put forward as a test, although the CIO in convention, and through the conventions of most of its affiliates, declared it one of the most dangerous anti-labor laws.

★

THE QUESTION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES as an issue in the political campaign is not a question effecting only though control and justice to the many who have already been victimized. It is no less important for its relation to the other issues in the campaign—peace, Taft-Hartley, civil rights, anti-inflation, etc. Just as red-baiting has always provided the power for the wheels of reaction, so the counter-struggle for civil liberties mobilizes and advances the forces whom the labor movement is so anxious to turn out next election to vote against reaction.

So far, however, the labor forces, in the main, have allowed the bosses of the Democratic Party to pretty much call the shots. So far few candidates have been made to feel that they are being judged on the civil liberties issues, as some of them are becoming aware on the civil rights issue.

Iron Curtain, Made in Washington

The Olympic games demonstrated the desire for friendly relations with the Soviet people. Who has been seeking to block them? The record speaks for itself.



GOOD FELLOWSHIP was displayed between U. S. and Soviet athletes at Olympic games. Photo above shows Soviet basketball star Otar Korkilia, left, with U. S. basketball ace Clyde Lovelette holding Finnish youngster. State Department rules, however, place thumbs down on continued intercourse between the peoples of the two countries.

By BARBARA SCHAEFFER

THE American Olympics champion, Bob Richards of Los Angeles, commented at Helsinki, last month that athletes of all countries got along so well together, he couldn't understand why the countries themselves couldn't.

He wasn't the first to point out that direct contact between people of different nationalities and beliefs founded strong bonds of friendship.

Just about a year before, President Truman commented on Soviet president Shvernik's answer to his message of friendship to the Soviet people. However President Truman complained that growth of such friendship was impeded by "rigid prohibitions laid down by the Soviet government against people from the Soviet Union travelling abroad and people from other countries travelling in the Soviet Union."

Three days before the anniversary of the Truman comment, almost as an answer to Bob Richards, the Washington

Court of Appeals upheld our own State Department's rigid prohibitions against people from the United States traveling abroad and people from other countries traveling in the United States.

The event was the court's dismissal of Paul Robeson's challenge of the constitutionality of Passport Division procedures. Robeson had charged that the State Department's 1950 revocation of his passport without a hearing deprived him of his rights under the First (free speech) and the Fifth (due process of law) Amendments. The court chose to throw out the challenge on a technicality—because it had been brought after Robeson's passport had expired, in 1951.

Non-legal minds may be pardoned if they protest that the matter at issue was more important than the technicality.

What the Court refused to consider was whether a government administrative department has unlimited power over the freedom of movement of American citizens.

For several years it has been openly

avowed policy of the Passport Division to decline passports, without a hearing, without revealing the source of information, to any citizen "whose activities, either at home or abroad, promoted the interests of a foreign country of a political faction therein to the detriment of the United States or of friendly foreign countries."

The quote is from the State Department's own press release of this May which explained its passport policies to the public.

DAUGHTERLY IMPLICATIONS

Its implications are breath-taking. In brief, the Department claims the power to:

- 1) deny a citizen his right under the First Amendment to free speech and assemblage;
- 2) deny a citizen his right under the Fifth Amendment to a legal hearing before punishment;
- 3) decide what activities are detrimental to the United States;
- 4) decide what foreign countries are friendly to the United States;
- 5) decide what activities are detrimental to such countries.

(The State Department has shown this may include criticism of Nationalist China or Franco Spain.)

But there is no need to speculate about the effects of this policy. Beside such world famous figures as Robeson, stand the scientist, Dr. Linus Pauling; the Protestant clergyman, Dr. J. Henry Carpenter; the AFL representative, Richard Deverall; the nine delegates of right-wing labor unions who sought travel abroad.

DR. PAULING'S "CRIME"

Pauling's "crime" was membership in the executive council of the World Peace Congress. Carpenter had once joined in a plea for talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. For the unionists, it seems to have been enough not to have been directly employed as "labor ambassadors" by the State Department.

Not to be overlooked either are the strings which the Department has attached or sought to attach to passports. Corliss Lamont reported this spring to a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee that he had been asked for "a complete reorientation of his views" in order to get a passport.

Dr. Carpenter, who waited for months, had to promise to remain in certain countries and to limit himself to restricted activities.

But that is only half the story. The other half is told in the list of prospective visitors who were either kept out or embarrassingly delayed in getting into the United States. For them the De-

partment has obviously extended the same limitless standards. There were the Catholic novelist, Graham Greene; the editor of the pro-Western magazine, United Nations World, Louis Dolivet; the co-discoverer of penicillin, Dr. Ernest B. Chain; the French actor Maurice Chevalier.

MEETINGS BARRED

There are also the innumerable scientific and social congress which have been prevented from meeting in the United States because their participants would be barred from entering. Included in the list of organization which changed original plans for meetings in the United States are the International Red Cross Organization, and the American Psychological Conference.

Thirty-nine persons were embarrassed (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



PAUL ROBESON, great American and internationally acclaimed artist, is one of dozens barred from visiting other lands.

'See What We Are Busy With'

Our correspondent strolls through a small Soviet town on a peaceful summer afternoon. . . .

By JOSEPH CLARK

SOLNECHNOCORSK, USSR.

STRICTLY a denizen of the asphalt pavements I was walking along a country road some 50 miles from Moscow, wondering what crop was growing nearby, with white lavender blossoms on a green plant. A Soviet lieutenant colonel was coming down the same path on his way to the fishing station on Lake Senezh and I asked him what the plants were. He looked incredulously at me, more because of the question than my accent.

"Those are real Russian potatoes," he replied. His curiosity aroused, he asked me where I came from. When I told him America he smiled and said: "But that's where potatoes first came from, didn't they?"

"Well, what do you think of this spot?" he asked, his hand sweeping an arc over the big lake surrounded by woods and meadows, and then to the nearby little town of Solnechnogorsk. After I praised the beauty of the place he said:

"So you can see what our people are busy with—raising potatoes, building," and he pointed to an apartment house going up in the town's outskirts, and, "fishing," he added, pointing to the boats dotting the lake.

The lieutenant colonel didn't know what my politics were or who I was, but he seemed anxious to show his friendliness. "We could get along fine with everybody," he said, "there should be a brotherhood of all, Russians, Americans, French, English, everybody."

He used some English and German phrases as we talked and I asked him if he had been abroad during the war and where he had fought.

"I was wounded four times," he answered, "which isn't much and isn't a little. But all my wounds were received on our own soil. The Germans were right here, you know," and he meant the very spot where we were standing. "I was commander of the battalion which defended this position here by the lake. But the Germans paid for it," he said drily. "Nine hundred of them are buried right there," and he pointed to a wooded area. "And ours are buried there in town, 13 from my battalion. Have you seen the monument in the town park?"

Before we parted I told him I was the Daily Worker correspondent here and that I was sure most Americans would go along with the view that Russians and Americans should live and let each other live in peace. I asked him his name and he told me, "a very ordinary Russian name, Ivanov."

WAR SEEMS REMOTE

Looking at this peaceful summer scene and the quiet little town it took an effort to think that this land and

these buildings had been smashed up so recently. It was from this vicinity that a great counter-offensive had been launched against the Germans in that cold December, 1941.

The factory in town was belching smoke. There were television aerials on the few apartment houses. Chickens were running about near the small, private wooden homes where most of the people live. Children zipped by on shiny new bicycles. Older people rode their bikes at a sedate pace. Down a side street you could see cows tethered near some homes, also goats. The houses all had garden plots, with flowers growing as well as cabbage, corn, potatoes and tomatoes.

There were billboards announcing the programs at the House of Culture and the two movie houses. The visiting theater this week was the Stalingrad Dramatic Theater. Early in the week they played Korneichuk's "Platon Krechet," a modern Soviet play. Their next performance was Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina." The programs for the two movies in town that week included a film from the German Democratic Republic, "Uninvited Guests," an American film, "Man In the Iron Mask," a Czech film, "Operation B," a special new film for children, "Pahta Oi," a revival of an old Soviet picture, "Little Mother."

A visit to the town department store showed a wide variety of ready made clothing, household goods, shoes, fabrics, toys, electrical appliances, building material, stationery. There were numerous food stores as well as a Kolkhoz market selling fresh vegetables, fruit, meat, dairy products. Ice cream is a universal habit here, so on each side of town and in the center there were women vendors selling ice cream sandwiches.

The town bookstore displayed not only the Russian classics, modern literature, text books, but works in German, French and English. I picked up a small blue-covered book in English, entitled, "A Selection of English Verse." Starting with Robin Hood ballads it had poems by Shakespeare, Milton, Burns, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats and all the other well-known British poets. Of the Americans there were Bryant, Longfellow, Whitman, Lowell, Neihardt, Braley and ending up with Michael Gold's "120 Million."

It was a pleasant feeling to find a book in a Russian town of some 5,000 population with a picture of Mike Gold and a little note saying he was a leading figure of American working class literature. I looked at the imprint on the book—1952. And this is the year, the New York Times tells us, when a "hate the American people" campaign is supposed to be on in the Soviet Union. Lt. Col. Ivanov and the town of Solnechnogorsk give other evidence.

Why Don't Y

BOSTON

WHEN the 1951 Massachusetts Legislature turned its back on its cherished democratic tradition and struck a blow at free elections by outlawing the Communist Party under the Donlan Law it did not reckon with two important political factors. First, there was the popular fighting will of Otis Archer Hood, three times Communist candidate for Governor. And second, there were one thousand of Hood's neighbors, Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, and Communists alike, who expressed their firm faith in the democratic process and fair play in elections by nominating him in the 14th Ward, the city's largest, to run as an Independent for a seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Hood campaign, part of a growing united effort of progressive Bostonians to resist the legislature's unconstitutional act to stifle civil rights and free elections was launched when Hood filed the thousand signatures to his nominating petitions.

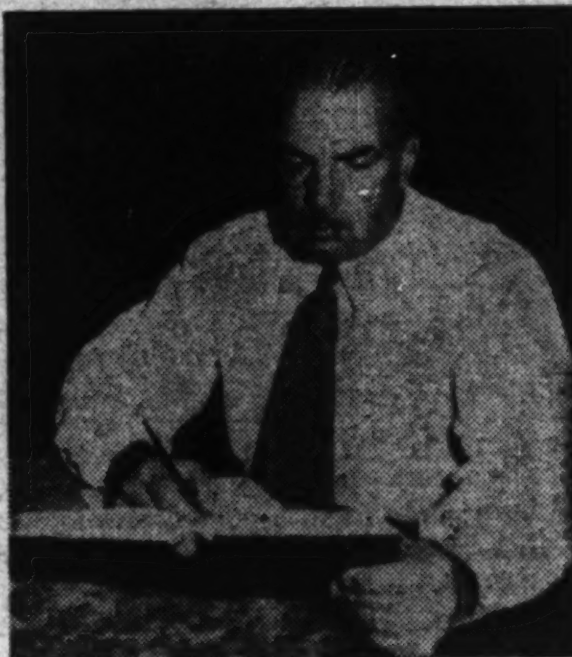
But it was not until sometime later, on Aug. 15, that the campaign became top political news. That day Hood took the top headlines in every Boston paper. Democratic and Republican presidential candidates were relegated to second place in the news.

"Hood, Top Red Goes on Ballot," declared a six-column headline in the Post. "Communist Upheld; 11 Other Candidates Barred from Ballot," screamed the Herald. "Candidate Hood OK'd Despite 'Red' Charge," said the Record. The Globe corrected Hearst's Herald by declaring: "13 Put On State Ballot; Red Otis Hood Remains."

ENTER FBI

Hood's top billing in the Hub City's political news that sweltering August day developed from his dramatic appearance the day before at a hearing of the State Ballot Law Commission. His opposing candidate, the brass-lunged State St. lawyer Oscar J. Toye, campaigning ironically on an Independent Civil Rights ticket, was before the commission shouting "red" and "fraud" and demanding Hood's name be stricken from the ballot.

For weeks members of the staff of Attorney General Francis E. Kelly and FBI agents were checking the signa-



OTIS HOOD

tures on the Hood nominating petitions. They visited the signers. They tried but failed to create a wave of hysteria in Ward 14.

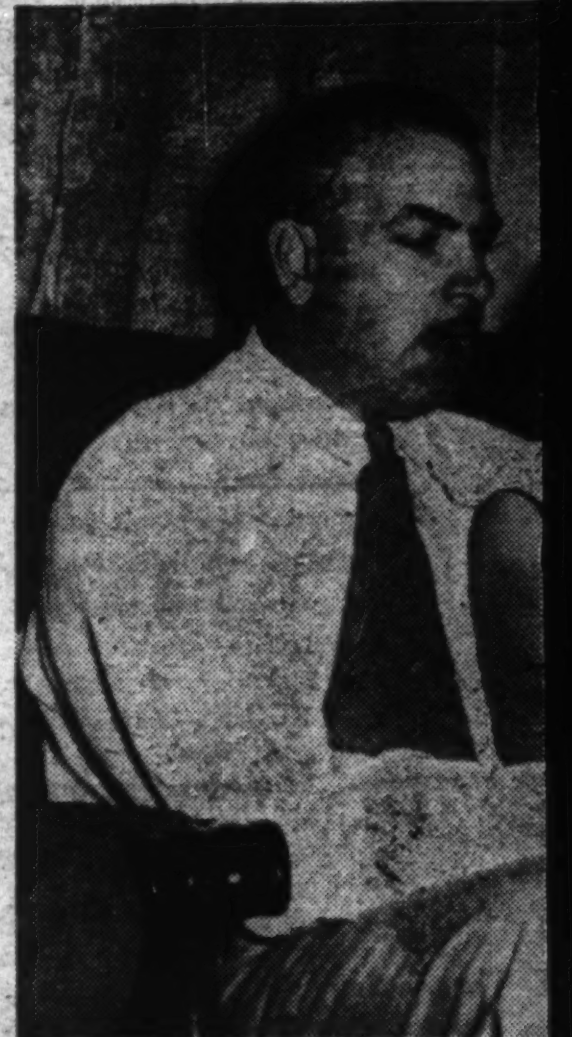
The stage was thus set for an old fashioned witchhunt. But Otis Hood, a direct descendant of Robert Cushman who navigated the Mayflower to Plymouth Rock in 1626, is not a man to be frightened by witchhunters and heresy seekers.

"As a Communist I believe I am fighting today for peace, freedom and democracy in the tradition of my forefathers who helped found this great state and nation," Hood declared.

He was called to the witness stand by Commission Chairman Timothy J. Driscoll. Driscoll was not too sure of himself. Hood, the Dorchester sculptor, waited for the questions. He is a big man, resembling somewhat in size and man-

This was one of the ponent threw at O Massachusetts House the state legislature Party from the ball signing petitions to an independent. best known Comm

By H



THE CANDIDATE reading to his

ner of conversation the late Heywo Broun. Driscoll's questions were copied directly from the old stock company melodrama script of the House of American Activities Committee.

THE QUESTIONS

"Are you now or have you been member of a subversive organization asked Chairman Driscoll.

"I never have been," Hood replied calmly.

"Are you in favor of overthrow the government of Massachusetts in Washington?" asked the chairman.

"How do you mean overthrow," Hood retorted, "like the Republicans want overthrow the Democrats?"

Driscoll searched around for another question and came up with this:

"Do you believe in the American system and form of government?"

"Yes, and I hope it will be upheld by this commission," Hood replied.

"Are you familiar with the fact that the Communist Party is outlawed in Massachusetts?" Driscoll asked.

"Yes," said Hood.

After the session Chairman Driscoll announced there was no evidence presented to show Hood obtained his nominating signatures of voters in his ward through fraud or deception.

"If a candidate files the sufficient number of signatures required by law we are helpless to strike his name from the ballot," the Chairman ruled.

STINGING DEFEAT

Hood's victory was a stinging defeat for Toye, the attorney general, the FBI and reactionary representatives in the state legislature.

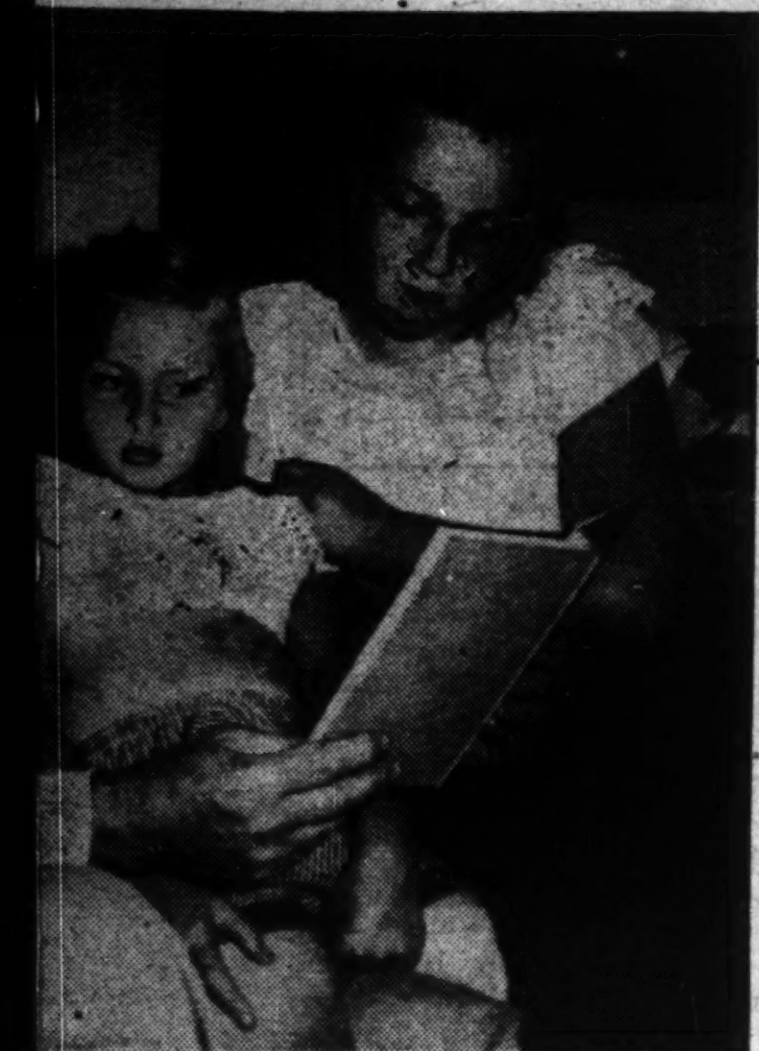
"It is a blow at those State Street interests and their political stooges who are trying to tear up the Bill of Rights with their Smith Acts, McCarran Act and Donlan Laws," Hood said. "It is a defeat for the war profiteers who would like to keep me off the ball because I speak for peace, for an immediate end to the senseless war in Korea."

I talked with Hood about his cam

You Go Back to the Mayflower?

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tis Hood, candidate for the
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place Hood on the ballot as
He is one of New England's
unists.

HARRY RAYMOND



daughters Nancy, 6 and Jane who is almost 10.

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paigned in a little cottage 20 miles from the tip of Cape Cod where he had taken his family for a one week vacation. Mrs. Hood and the two children, Jane, 10, and Nancy, 6, went down to the beach while Otis and I chatted over bowls of thick steaming chowder he had concocted from potatoes, milk and razor clams he dug that morning from the sands of Cape Cod bayside.

There were letters on the table from well-wishers, one enclosed a small financial contribution. There was mail dealing with radio broadcasts and other aspects of the campaign. There were invitations to neighborhood house gatherings.

"These house gatherings will be one of the big aspects of the campaign," Hood explained. "Do you know my signature campaign this year was the easiest I ever engaged in? I am better known in the 14th Ward."

FIGHT AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

Later when I talked to voters in the ward I learned one of the reasons for his popularity. They remembered Hood's 1945 campaign for member of the school committee. Then he polled 27,000 city-wide votes.

Hood's neighbors are still talking about that campaign when he launched an attack to stop anti-Semitic assaults against Jewish children.

"It is to Mr. Hood that the credit must go for putting an end to that violence," a Dorchester housewife told me. "It was due to his efforts that the Massachusetts Committee for Interracial Unity was finally formed. Racial relations have steadily improved here since then."

The campaign for interracial unity was joined by the CIO, AFL and National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

"The big issue, as in every community in the United States, is the question of improving the various aspects of living conditions of the people," Hood said. "The lack of sufficient housing, playgrounds, recreational centers and schools has become a burning issue in

Boston. Our property taxes are high, but we are still getting along with schools built before the Civil War.

Hood built a small playground in his backyard for his two children. But he soon had to enlarge it to meet the needs of neighboring children who crowded in to use the swings, slides and other equipment.

"It's about time the city supplied these facilities," he said.

Meanwhile, he is planning new developments for his little community playground. The kids keep flocking in. And I guess they will always crowd into the Hood yard and house because the Hoods are the kind of persons children love. Many a Dorchester child has learned the craft of woodworking and clay modeling in Otis' workshop.

THE MAIN ISSUE

"But there are not going to be any city playgrounds, new schools or improved housing as long as billions are being spent for Korean wars and future wars," Hood observed. "Therefore it is obvious that the main issue is the fight for peace. And with this goes the fight to maintain civil rights. We need to create an atmosphere where people can talk out for peace. If we can't have free elections, if we are barred from the ballot and from office, we can't win the peace and meet the needs of the people."

"I have invited all candidates to join in the fight for repeal of the Donlan Law. Mr. Toye tried to rule me off the ballot, but I'll hold nothing against him if he joins in this fight for civil rights. But we can't have civil rights in Massachusetts as long as we have these Smith Act and McCarran Act prosecutions in the federal courts."

Hood will be one of eight candidates for state representative—three Democrats, three Republicans and two Inde-

pendents—in the 14th Ward. Three are to be elected.

It has been estimated he will receive as low as five percent and as high as ten percent of the votes of the ward in November. The man who sees him as a threat is the Independent Toye.

BACK TO THE MAYFLOWER

"Why doesn't Hood go back to Back Bay with his Mayflower descendants," Toye barked out during an interview I had with him in his State Street Law office.

I have heard Communists denounced by reactionaries for every type of fake horror dreamed up since the stone age by foes of advancing civilization. Ameri-

can born Communists are repeatedly advised by opponents to "go back to where you come from." But never—especially not in Boston—have Mayflower descendants given such advice. It just isn't done.

Hood assured Dorchester voters he is not returning to Back Bay.

"I want Mr. Toye to understand I shall remain in Dorchester," was Hood's reply to his opponent's blundering suggestion. "I shall stay here and speak out for the needs of the people—for housing and schools, for rent and price controls. I shall speak out for an end to the war economy which is throwing thousands of Massachusetts workers out of jobs. I shall speak out for a return to an economy of peace."



THE HOOD FAMILY relaxes over a jigsaw puzzle. The candidate looks on while Mrs. Frances Hood and the children put the pieces together.

Ted Tinsley Says...

MORE SALT!

ARCH WAS FROWNING as he always did when he was deep in thought. Edna, sitting near the window, recognized the signs and held her peace.

Arch was brooding about a little publication called *The Jogger*, published as a handy aid for salesmen by the Bureau of Business Practice in New London, Conn.

The fellow who wrote the little sermonettes in *The Jogger* said that one day, as he wandered through the Supermarket, he dropped a package of melba toast into his shopping cart. When he got home, he tasted the melba toast. Something was wrong. He looked at the package and discovered that the toast was salt-free.

Naturally, this shattering experience led the writer to philosophize. He wrote, "Work can be as flat and tasteless as that salt-free melba toast. The hours from 9 to 5 really can be a daily grind—no challenge, no

achievement, no satisfaction—if the salt is missing. What adds the salt? Ingenuity. Ingenuity is imagination, flexibility, adaptability, flair, tact, resourcefulness, spontaneity."

And this is why Arch brooded. He was wondering how he could add salt to his salt-free job. Now he was on metal gaskets instead of rubber gaskets, and he pulled the lever that punched the holes.

A little ingenuity! Arch bit his knuckles. Well, he could pull the lever with his left hand, but that wasn't so awfully different from pulling it with his right hand, and besides, he had to do things with his left hand. Of course, if he stood on his head, he might be able to pull the lever with his instep. This would show ingenuity, imagination, and flexibility, all in one.

Yet if the foreman came along and saw him standing on his head, what could he say. Could he say, "I'm adding salt to my job?" Arch had a hunch that if

he said that to the foreman, the foreman would say, "What job?"

As for tact, maybe he ought to pull the lever softly so it wouldn't hurt the metal.

Wait, there was another angle. Suppose he rigged up a big electric magnet. When the gasket came down the line it would throw a switch that activated the magnet, and the magnet would pull the lever. Then when the lever was pulled it would break the circuit, and the lever would fall back again. That would show adaptability, flair, and resourcefulness.

Arch bit the knuckles on his other hand. It was a good idea, but it wouldn't add any salt to his job because he wouldn't have any job to add salt to.

Arch heaved a big fat sigh.

"What's the matter, Arch?" asked Edna, turning from the window.

"Nothing," he said, closing *The Jogger* and tucking it in the garbage can, "nothing at all."



Iron Curtain, Made in Washington

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

when planning to attend the UNESCO Conference while 45 foreign physicians were denied admission to attend the October, 1950 Medical conclave in New York. Ten delegates were banned admission for an international union of chemistry meet and six Canadian labor leaders suffered affront when applying for admission. A committee of the American Federation of Scientists reported to a meeting in May that in the last year and a half more than 200 foreign scientists have been kept out or indefinitely delayed in entering the country by visa restrictions.

The lists add up to hundreds of cases of rank oppression. They add up to limitation and stultification of art, physical and social science, labor, religious and social thought and journalism.

Bob Richards, Olympic champion said that he couldn't understand how the athletes of all nations could get along so well together and why the countries themselves couldn't.

The riddle is not too hard to solve. The very term Iron Curtain was fashioned by that right hand man of Hitler, Goebbels. The United States passport division has given meaning to the term. And that meaning has decreed, in true Hitler fashion, that no person, whose entry or departure is not to be the best interests of those who would see fascism come to this land, can penetrate the Iron Curtain dropped by the U. S. State Department.

Whose, may we ask now, is the iron grip on the arteries of world culture? Whose, may we ask now, is the iron curtain that cuts men and women off from new ideas and friendships.

Among those harassed when trying to leave the United States:

Dr. Linus Pauling, world famous scientist; Lester Rodney, Daily Worker sports editor; Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, Protestant clergyman; Anne Bauer, Compass foreign correspondent; Paul Robeson, Negro leader and artist; Dr. Ralph W. Spitzer, science professor; Owen Lattimore, Far East expert; Paul Robeson, Jr. youth leader; Rockwell Kent, internationally famous artist; Albert Kan, prominent author; Howard Fast, historian and author; Leo Isaacson, attorney; A. B. Magill, correspondent, Daily

Worker; Joseph North, Daily Worker correspondent; Adam Lapin, Peoples World correspondent; Corliss Lamont, writer; Dr. Bernard Peters, physicist; Dr. Norton L. Ginsberg, geology professor; John King Parkane, historian; Prof. M. Corson, physicist; Esther Goldberg, trade union leader; Joseph Marlovicz, packinghouse worker; Michael Santina, packinghouse worker; Layman Walker, auto worker; William Cristy, steel worker; Fred Perry, steel worker; Oscar Noble, auto worker; John Reynolds, auto worker; Grace Bannon, electrical worker; Ernest Judith, electrical worker; Stanley Beczkiewicz, shoe worker; Warren Hoover, electrical worker.

Also Vincent Muscato, department store worker; Frank Wedl, painter; Carrie Ellis, furniture worker; Fred Sanial, electrical worker; Richard Deverall, AFL representative; Vincent Hallinan, attorney; Dr. Holland Roberts, educator; Dr. Dryden Phelps, Baptist missionary; Mrs. Joseph Starobin, wife of D. W. correspondent; William Patterson, Negro defense leader; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, historian and author.

Among those harassed when seeking entry to the United States:

Graham Green, Catholic novelist; Czelaw Milosz, Polish playwright; George Voskovec, Hungarian playwright; Alberto Moravia, Italian novelist; Grantley Adams, trade union leader; J. Alvarez Del Vayo, foreign editor of the Nation; Michael Polanyi, Hungarian-born physicist; Dr. Ernest B. Chair, British scientist; Prof. L. Ruzicka, Swiss chemist;

Mme. Marguerite Perey, French chemist; Dr. Steig Viebel, scientist; Prof. Mogens Westergaard, Danish geneticist; J. D. Bernal, British physicist; Rev. Hewlitt Johnson, Dean of Canterbury; Louis Dolivet, editor, UN World; Konni Zilliacus, British politician; Pierre Cot, director, WFTU.

Also George Fischer, labor leader; Laura Diaz, Italian M.P.; P. Marcus Oliphant, Australian scientist; Maurice Chevalier, French actor; Pablo Picasso, French artist; Felix Cuda, Hungarian-born violinist; Victor de Sabato, Italian musician; Stanislaw Brodzki, Polish journalist; Mrs. Edoda Werfel, Polish radio commentator; Joliet Curie, French scientist; Yves Montand; Abbe Boulter, Catholic abbe; Paul Elvard, French poet; Louis Aragon, French writer; Eugenie Cotton, French women's leader; Pietro Nenni, Italian socialist leader; Massimo, Italian artist; Dr. Veibel, Danish chemist.



Healer, Hero--and Proud Communist; Warners 'Big Jim McLain' Anti-Labor Film Hits New Low

THE SCALPEL AND THE SWORD. by Ted Allan and Sidney Gordon. Little Brown. Boston. 336 pp. \$5.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The word "hero", like the word "patriot", becomes tarnished and defiled in the mouths of fascists, racists and war-makers.

The Nazis had their "hero", the pimp and street-brawler, Horst Wessel, and their American echos have their McCarthys and their Whittaker Chambers.

And yet, with all the power and propaganda at their command, the Morgans, duPonts and their like who control America cannot wipe out of the public consciousness the understanding of true heroism, nor supplant it with the image of the war profiteer, the political general, the renegade, the police spy.

Dr. Norman Bethune was a true hero, as history and the common people have adjudged their heroes, and the authors of "The Scalpel and the Sword" have written an inspiring biography about him.

Mme. Sun Yat Sen, a beloved leader of the Chinese people, has written a preface to "The Scalpel and the Sword," in which she describes the devotion and outstanding services to the advancement of humanity which are the hallmark of the hero.

She writes:

"The hero in any age is one who carries out with a surpassing degree of devotion, determination, courage and skill the main tasks with which his times challenge every man. Today, these tasks are world-wide, and the contemporary hero—whether he works at home or in a foreign land—is a world hero, not only in historical retrospect, but now. Norman Bethune was such a hero..."

Who was this man, Dr. Bethune, and why should China's Mme. Sun Yat Sen hold dear his memory?

"The Scalpel and the Sword" tells why, describes the full life of this gifted man.

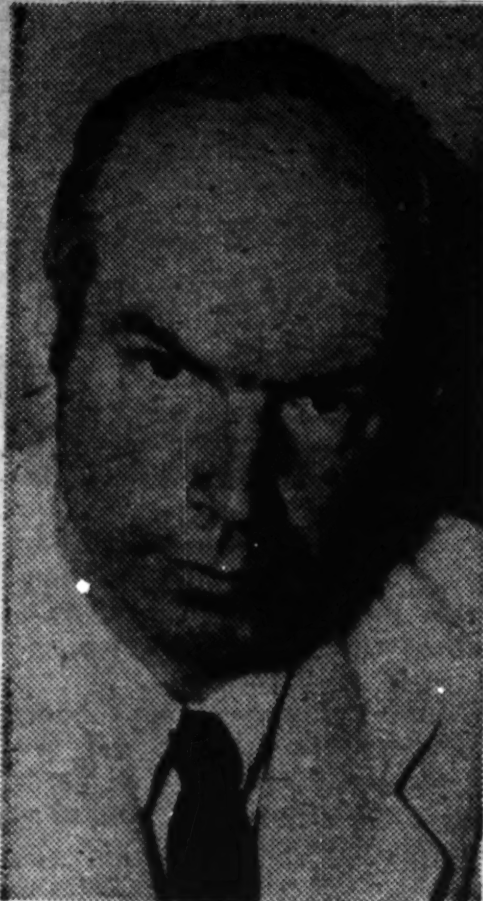
Bethune was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1890. A talented surgeon reaching affluence and the peak of his profession in Detroit during the years after World War I, he became critically ill with tuberculosis, entered the Trudeau Sanitarium and was not expected to survive.

He volunteered, however, as a subject for the then rare surgical treatment of his ailment and lived himself to become one of the recognized authorities on thoracic surgery as well as the inventor of many new techniques and surgical instruments.

Always keenly aware of the criminal gap between the medical treatment available to the rich and to the poor, and his insight sharpened by his own siege with tuberculosis, that mass-murderer of the poor, Bethune began actively working for adequate medical treatment for the people when, as a well-established surgeon in Montreal, he watched police club a demonstration of unemployed.

The incensed Bethune went the following day to the headquarters of the jobless' organization to volunteer to mobilize medical care for them.

It was the beginning of a trail which was to lead him, in 1936, to Spain, where he organized medical services for the people fighting the combined forces of Franco and his German and Italian fascist backers; and created the first mobile blood transfusion unit, and to China, subsequently, where, under fascist Japanese gunfire, he healed the wounded, trained doctors and nurses, lived the rigorous



DR. NORMAN BETHUNE

life of the Chinese patriots of the Liberation Army.

He died, this man who served humanity in four countries, at the early age of 49, on November 13, 1939, of an infection received when he completed an operation on a Chinese child with a mangled leg and neglected a finger cut he himself received.

Where he saw his duty lay, Norman Bethune went. Where he saw centred mankind's battle against the fascist forces of darkness, first in Spain, then in China, there he saw his place.

And so, too, he saw his place in the Communist Party, which he joined in the interval between Spain and China.

He was proud of being a Communist. So proud that he left a letter, published after his death, in which he asked that his Communist membership be made widely known.

During his lifetime, too, when it was suggested that his being a Communist might hinder his work in Canada for democratic Spain.

Bethune replied:

"Oh no! I can't let that go unchallenged! Yes, I am a Communist. That is a matter of my own beliefs, and by own decisions. If I say now that milk is good for children, will anti-Communists therefore suggest that it is not good? And if I say that the people need bread, does it mean that they don't, simply because the man who says it considers socialism the most equitable, the highest political and moral form of human society?"

To a heckler who called him "Moscow hireling," he replied, amiably, the authors recount, terming him "my poor deluded friend", and asking: "If Russia disappeared from the face of the earth tomorrow, do you think that would eliminate communism? I am sure that if Christ walked the earth again, preaching the brotherhood of man, He too would have thrown at Him the label of 'Moscow hireling'."

The Bethune letters and diary entries reveal him to have been

"THE GRAND CONCERT" (Soviet) features some of the Soviet Union's outstanding singers and dancers — Ulanova, Lepeshinskaya, Kozlovsky, Reisen, Pirogov, Mikhailov in a film of breath-taking musical and theatrical art. Its highlights include a thrilling pocket-size version of Borodin's vigorous opera Prince Igor, scenes from Glinka's Ivan Susanin and Tchaikovsky's Eugene Onegin and Swan Lake, and above all there's a 20-minute excerpt from Prokofiev's magnificent Romeo and Juliet ballet featuring Ulanova, a ballerina of almost legendary

a writer of poetical intensity, a man of turbulent and painful emotions. In his own personal life he seems to have grasped vainly at happiness. But his own sorrows deepened rather than diminished his anguish over the sufferings of the masses and his determination to help eradicate them.

Thus, to his ex-wife, Frances, he wrote thus of his decision to go to China:

"... The fact that I went to Spain doesn't give me, nor would it give anybody else, some special indulgence to sit quietly on the sideline now. Spain is a scar on my heart. Do you understand? It is a scar that can never heal. The pain will be with me always, reminding me of the things I have seen.

"I refuse to live in a world that spawns murder and corruption without raising my hand against them. I refuse to condone, by passivity, or by default, the wars which greedy men make against others..."

Tell me, how can they destroy the memory of this man?

Shall the prosperous police-informer Whittaker Chambers point the finger at Norman Bethune the Communist and hint darkly of secrets stolen?

But Norman Bethune took nothing. He gave life itself.

Shall the hate-warped McCarran or the power-hungry McCarthy indict the Communist Norman Bethune for having "infiltrated" the medical professions of our land?

But Norman Bethune infiltrated only the hearts of Spanish workers and Chinese peasants.

Here in "The Scalpel and the Sword" we have a fine and striking book about a true people's hero. If hundreds of thousands of Americans and Canadians could read it, the men who want war and fascism would suffer a heavy blow.

For the magnificent life of Norman Bethune, doctor and Communist, as it emerges from the pages of this book, demonstrates the validity of these words, which he himself delivered at a rally for democratic Spain:

"Let us have done, then, with the miserable deception of anti-communism. It has served Hitler and Mussolini well, but not the enslaved German and Italian peoples. It may have a pleasing sound in Tory ears, and save the consciences of some spinsterish British labor leaders, but it is rank dishonesty nevertheless. It is the great lie of our decade. It is the last refuge of the reactionary whose political arsenal is empty, whose world is bankrupt, and whose patrons' thirst for power is desperate and undiminished. This is one of the lessons of Spain. I hope we will never forget it."

When Wall Street and war and the whole ugly crew of racists and Redhunters are trodden into dust, this people will yet honor the memory of men and women, Negro and white, like Norman Bethune, hero and patriot.

Current Films

beauty and fame. This musical and theatrical feast takes almost two hours to unfurl and every moment of it is a source of infinite pleasure and unrivalled artistry. We can recall no comparable American film in recent times to match this impressive cross-section of a nation's cultural life.—D.P.

"WE'RE NOT MARRIED," is

HOLLYWOOD.—Observers of the preview here of the new Warner Bros. film, "Big Jim McLain," are generally agreed it may set a record for outright lies, and vicious redbaiting.

Starring Hollywood's No. 1 box office actor, John Wayne, the film glorifies the activities of the House Un-American Committee in a plot which involves lurid dramatization of every insane charge leveled against U. S. Communists, including force and violence, sabotage, spy plots, murder and treason.

Significantly, the plot is set in the main in Hawaii, where seven working class leaders are awaiting trial for allegedly similar subversive activities. Hawaii, too, is a stronghold of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, long a prime target of U. S. witchhunters.

In one of the film's climaxes, Wayne is made to say that the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution should only be allowed to apply to the 'loyal' type of American approved by the Un-American Committee.

The film also insults American women, one of whom is referred to repeatedly as a 'bag.'

It insults the Negro people, repeatedly referred to as "n—s." It insults Japanese Americans resident in the islands, whose sons fought so heroically in the war against fascism.

This cinematic nightmare marks a new low in the degradation of the U. S. film.

It sets up a new standard for 'loyalty' to the Un-American



Committee by which 120,000,000 Americans—that 80 percent proven by polls oppose the war in Korea—stand in imminent peril of prosecution if they open their mouths to state the reasons why they oppose continuation of this slaughter.

And the chaotic script of this film—so obviously given preliminary approval by members of the Un-American Committee—proves again, if further proof be needed—that organized labor is the real objective of the committee's developing strategy.

That the film was made at all, furnishes in itself a preview of how the Administration intends to use a Hollywood now reduced to complete abjectness by continued "investigation," public appearances before the Un-American Committee, and the threat of further committee action.

A recent issue of the N. Y. Times revealed that this rabidly anti-democratic, anti-union film was made in secrecy and falsely publicized as a "western."

"The reason behind this thinking," said a spokesman for the studio, was that "Warner Bros. didn't want to scare off exhibitors. A lot of them got burned in the past with anti-Communist pictures which didn't do much business."

The organized labor movement, against which this vicious film clearly aims its fire, should see to it that "Big Jim McLain" (without a doubt the worst of all the so-called 'anti-Communist' pictures) joins the list of red-baiting films which "didn't do much business."

evidently a major effort by Hollywood to reverse the dwindling lines at movie box offices. All those stars, plus the lure of the title, make this clearly an attempt at Big Box Office.

Five short stories are wrapped up in a plot involving a justice of the peace who discovers that five couples he married years earlier are not legally married.

The episodes deal with the reaction of the five couples to this information—treated, of course, with uncomplicated cynicism in regard to the whole situation of marriage.

Highlight of the film is the

episode involving Ginger Rogers and Fred Allen as the "Happy Gladwyns," a man-wife break-fast team. The standard formula—the two wrangling and hating each other up to the moment they go on the air, when they become love-birds—is lifted into fine comedy by the expert work of Fred Allen.

Some fine satire on radio commercials helps this over-all hilarious episode. Allen's obvious boredom while reading the commercials is very amusing.

Aside from this, the picture is flat.

—B. C.

New Star on The Horizon

By CHARLOTTE WILLIAM

DETROIT.—Charlotta Bass, a new star on the political horizon, the first woman nominated for the vice presidency of the United States, a Negro and the former editor for forty years of a West Coast weekly. These facts form part of a "thumb nail sketch" of this dynamic nominee of the Progressive Party.

No novice to politics or politicians, Mrs. Bass was for many years an active member of the Republican Party. She believed them that she could achieve her goals within the framework of this party. The disillusionment

fillibuster, for the rights of the Mexican-American, along with my own people and other minorities. I must join my voice to the cries for an FEPC law now, to those seeking an outlaw of the KKK, and for increased aid for the aged.

"I must convince others that we can live in this world in peace with other nations."

Take a Nixon, a Sparkman, and take a Charlotta Bass, measure them. The fighting ideals of Mrs. Bass will submerge the penny-ante politics of these phonies and the people will recog-



MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS is shown, left, chatting with Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of the Progressive Party Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan.

came when she discovered that here too, there existed two worlds, one black, and one white. A candidate of the people and for the people, Mrs. Bass reflects the hopes and ambitions of her supporters, the workingclass, everywhere.

In her recent visit to Detroit, Mrs. Bass told her audience of the compulsions that drew her into the Progressive Party. The need and desire to be a part of an organization that had no need to soothe factions or compromise on issues to guarantee an election. A party whose principles would not allow it to underwrite the guarantees set forth so clearly in our Constitution. She found these things in the Progressive Party.

At her meeting, in Detroit, Mrs. Bass related a personal experience. She told of meeting a Negro lad, who had found a haven in Europe. He urged her to find there the freedom she had long hoped for and failed to enjoy in her native land. Her reply was typical of the driving force that led the delegates to the PP Convention to choose her for the post of Vice President. "I want these freedoms in America, and I want them for all of the people. I can not get them by finding an escape for myself. I must go back and add my strength and courage to the growing ranks of people who are fighting to make democracy work in America."

"I must speak out for peace, an end to poll tax, for anti-lynch legislation, against the

courageous woman. With her head erect and her heart with the people, she is fighting for "... one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."



woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

'The Monopolies Have Killed Her'

NEW HAVEN, Mich.—The monopolies killed her, just as surely as if their representative had gone into the barn with her, tightened the noose about her neck and published her from the ladder into awful space.

Her name was Mrs. Frances Ingweiller. For almost four decades she had worked hard by her husband's side, planting and weeding and harvesting, tending the hens and the pigs and the cows. Her guerded hands were a symbol of the soil from which those two had wrested a meager living.

She and her husband, with their 19 acres, were like hundreds of thousands of other small farmers in America, living at the mercy of the elements on one hand and the banks and monopolies on the other. But they were sustained by a vision, shared with the forward-looking working people of America.

They worked in the Farmers Union. They were students of progressive publications. They dreamed of a world at peace; of farmers enabled to produce plenty; of farmers paid adequately for their produce and of workers enabled to buy everything they needed for themselves and their children.

Six months ago Mrs. Ingweiller became ill. She suffered from an acute nervous condition; a condition whose only real cure would have been the absence of worry, calm, quiet.

NO MORE BUTTER

But how can you help not worrying when there are no reserves in the bank, when doctors and operations and proper medical care cost so much? How can you help worrying if you fear you might be "sent away," and your husband, all alone would have to wrestle with the tasks you had always undertaken, like making butter?

The butter! Saturday night Mr. Ingweiller came home from the market, where he sold the eggs laid that week by their 80 hens, and the butter from the milk of their

two cows. Later on he would be selling vegetables too. But the butter was all-important, representing the most steady source of their small income.

Mr. Ingweiller brought bad news. No more butter was to be sold by the farmers on Detroit's city-controlled markets. From now on all butter had to be made in approved plants with pasteurization facilities, an enormous investment. Many small farmers were hit by the sudden enforcement of this state law which was passed two years ago at the behest of the big dairies and equipment manufacturers. Not long before they had been hit by still another harassment—tightening up of the State Highway Department's ban on sale of farm produce from trucks parked along the road.

SELL THE COWS?

What could a small farmer do? The big dairies wouldn't even bother picking up his half can or so of whole milk each day. Moreover, he lacked the required cooling facilities, the milk house which costs hundreds of dollars. So he would have to sell the cows to some big farmer with a big herd and many cans for the big dairy.

He would be just one more victim of the Farm Bureau's plan to eliminate 4,500,000 "marginal" farmers from the land, to turn their homesteads over to corporation farms which glory in their "efficiency." Their "efficiency," just as in the city, means making profits from the labor of hired "hands."

News of the butter ban was the last straw for distraught Mrs. Ingweiller. Here she was, ill, spending money, and the source of the money way gone. She feared she would become a burden; she felt old, useless, beaten. Her vision of a better America, a decent place for farmers and workers alike, of a solution in struggle, in an economic organization for the working farmers and a political organization, committed to peace, parity, and plenty, in which workers and

farmers would join hands, deserted her.

Her husband and friends never imagined that she would take her own life. But she no longer saw any hope in the future. She was too frightened and dazed and sick.

When Frances Ingweiller sent her husband on a pointless mission and then alone went into the barn, tied a rope and jumped to her death, she fell, a victim to the monopoly interests and the government which does their bidding.

Her tragic death steals those who knew her to carry on the struggle which she would still have waged, had she remained sound of mind and body—the struggle for a better, healthier, peaceful world.



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'A telephone call... could end this war'

Wide Response to Hallinan's Cease-fire Plea

WHILE NEITHER major party candidate has offered any hope for an end to the Korean war, Progressive Party presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan created tremendous interest this week with the proposal that President Truman order an immediate

cease-fire leaving the sole remaining issue, that of the prisoner exchange, for further negotiation.

Hallinan made this proposal over a nationwide TV-radio network.

"A telephone call from the White House to Korea could end this war," Hallinan stated.

Hallinan was referring to the fact that of all the thorny issues which came up during the year-long talks, only the POW exchange keeps the war going. Washington refuses to accept the Geneva formula for POW exchange and continues the war on that basis.

★

THE CHICAGO office of the PP reported that there had been "an exciting response" to Hallinan's proposal that all American voters, regardless of their party affiliation or whom they would vote for, should wire or write to President Truman urging a cease fire now with negotiations on the POW issue to continue after the killing had stopped.

The official Washington-Pentagon theory today is that by applying "military pressure" in the form of stepped-up terror raids and napalm burnings of North Korean towns and villages that the North Koreans and Chinese will surrender to the Pentagon formula of screening prisoners rather than exchanging them. During the week such terror raids increased, with top brass ordering raids up to the Soviet borders.

But such raids have produced no backdown by the Koreans and will not, all observers say. They merely continue to pile up casualties on both sides.

★

HALLINAN emphasized that a large vote for him and his running mate, the Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, will act as a tremendous pressure on whichever of the old parties wins the November election to bring the Korean shooting to an end.

The New Jersey Progressive Party has launched a postcard campaign to get all voters to write to the White House to order a cease-fire now with the POW issue to be negotiated later.

Similar action are being taken or planned up and down the country by many different peace, trade union, and community groups.

Teachers Tell Probers They Peril Schools

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The Senate McCarran Committee's probe into the New York schools was branded by teacher-witnesses this week as part of a war-inciting reign of terror against freedom of inquiry and expression in the classroom. The witchhunters' sub-committee, presided over by the only member present,

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich), recessed its public hearings indefinitely shortly after 4 p.m., after hearing seven of the 10 teachers fingered earlier by Bella Dodd, anti-labor informer.

All seven refused on Constitutional grounds to answer questions concerning their political beliefs. The three remaining witnesses called did not appear.

Meyer Case, for 15 years a teacher of social studies at Brooklyn Technical High School, challenged Ferguson to spend "just one day" in the city's classrooms to witness the effect of the "inquisitions."

The veteran teacher, who cited his record in helping to collect "hundreds of thousands of dollars" and recruiting "thousands of blood donors" for the World War II effort as chairman of the school's War Activities Committee, graphically described the results of the witch-hunt:

"Children refuse to get up and ask a question... children don't want to answer questions dealing with politics... No one wants to talk about the Korean war..."

Fear, Arms Cost Are Wrecking City's Schools

—See Page 6

that's 'dangerous'; you're 'sticking your neck out.'

The teacher declared that parents are telling their sons and daughters to refuse to answer questions on current topics because of the fear of smear and reprisal.

He charged that our youth are being "trained for a state of obedience" and not to "think for themselves."

The witchhunters made an obvious bid for fresh headlines for their stale smears by injecting into the hearing, allegedly concerned with schools, questions as to whether one Jacob Golos, one Nicholas Dozenberg and one Robert Gordon Switzel ever visited the machine shop run some 40 years ago by the late father of Henry F. Mins, one of the seven witnesses. The names of all three had been previously mentioned in "Soviet spy" frameups. Mins knew of no such visits, but the committee was clearly visualizing

(Continued on Page 8)



This was the picketline at the Federal Building in Chicago that set the House Un-American Committee back on its heels. The pickets carried their line up to the hearing room, demanded that they leave town. The Un-Americans "complied" three days later, after completing only a small portion of their scheduled dirty work.—Story on page 7.

Mine-Mill Charts 'A World at Peace' Convention Shows How America Can Have Both Peace and Prosperity

—See Page 4



VINCENT HALLINAN

What the Changes Mean in the Soviet Communist Party

By JOSEPH CLARK
MOSCOW, USSR.

THE FIRST major document being discussed by the many millions of Soviet Communists in preparation for the 19th Party Congress is the proposed new five-year plan. Second is the proposal for amendments to the Party Rules. This latter has evidently caused considerable speculation in the west.

Comment in the capitalist press and radio on the proposed amendments is ludicrous for the usual reason. That is, they speculate on everything under the sun and ignore the clear language of the documents themselves. In conversations with Russians I've heard them express surprise and amusement at the flurry of excitement caused in the west by the proposal to substitute a Presidium for the Political Bureau and to eliminate the Organizational Bureau. These aren't the major changes proposed in the draft Rules. But since they have caused so much crackpot comment in the capitalist press let's refer to the simple text of the documents.

THUS, the Theses of Khrushchev's report on the Party Rules state:

"It is advisable to reorganize the Political Bureau into the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Party, organized to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings, because the name 'Presidium' corresponds better to the functions actually performed by the Political Bureau at present. As regards the routine organizational work of the Central Committee, it is advisable, as practice has shown, to concentrate it in one body—the Secretariat—since there is no further need of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee.

"In this connection paragraph 34 of the Rules should read as follows: 'The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union forms: a Presidium to direct the work of the Central Committee between plenary meetings and a Secretariat to direct current work, primarily organizing verification of fulfillment of Party decisions and selection of cadres'."

Simply that. "Presidium" as a word, more accurately describes the functions performed by the Political Bureau. And abolition of the Organizational Bureau ends previous overlapping with the Secretariat.

THE SECOND CHANGE that has aroused so much interest in the west is in the name of the Party. Here too the "mystery" is dissolved by the text of the Khrushchev theses:

"The time has come for a more exact title for our Party. It is expedient that henceforth the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be named the 'Communist Party of the Soviet Union,' taking into account that, first, the name of the Party—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is more exact, and secondly, at the present time there is no need to retain the dual name of the Party—Communist and Bolshevik—since the words 'Communist' and 'Bolshevik' express one and the same content."

Many years ago Lenin pointed out that for a long time the Bolsheviks operated under a name—Social Democrats—which was not precise or scientific. But the Party did all right, because it was the programmatic content that counted and the content was Marxist-Leninist. Later the name was changed to conform to reality. This was

tific terminology—Communist—and at the same time maintaining the traditional title—Bolshevik. The latter of course arose when the Marxists were a majority (bolshevism) and the opportunists a minority (menchevism) at the Party Congress of 1903.

THE PRESENT CHANGE eliminates the dual title, substitutes a name that is precise and at the same time conveys the same content as the traditional one.

The key to understanding the really important changes proposed in the Rules is contained in the brief definition of the Party's tasks. This reads:

"Now the principal tasks of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union consists in building Communist society by way of gradual transition from Socialism to Communism, in steadily raising the material and cultural level of society, in educating the members of society in the spirit of internationalism and establishing fraternal ties with the working people of all countries, in strengthening to the utmost active defence of the Soviet homeland against the aggressive actions of her enemies."

AMENDMENTS and changes have been proposed in the Party Rules, because Communists never cling to forms and ideas which become outmoded due to changed conditions. Long ago Stalin pointed out that there is a dogmatic and a creative approach to Marxism. A Communist takes the latter approach both in organizational as well as in political-theoretical questions.

In the years before World War II the Soviet Union successfully completed construction of a socialist society. This means that all exploiting classes were eliminated. It means that the exploitation of man by man was ended. And it also means that distribution was based on the principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

(Continued on Page 6)



SIMON W. GERSON (center, surrounded by campaign workers) is shown as he filed 4,316 signatures on nominating petitions of the People's Rights Party for Congress from Brooklyn's 13th C.D. Receiving the petition is Election Board Clerk William Hazleton. The Freedom Party has filed 3,128 signatures for Benjamin J. Davis for State Assembly for Harlem's 11th A.D. Gerson is one of the defendants in the Foley Square trial of working class leaders under the Smith Act; Davis has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a victim of the Smith Act.

BEN'S NAME IS STILL DEAR IN THEIR HEARTS

Nearly 1 out of 4 voters signed to put him on the ballot

By ABNER W. BERRY

PROOF of the place, Benjamin J. Davis, Harlem leader and legislator, occupies in the hearts and memories of his former constituents was the fact that 3,128 of his closest neighbors signed Freedom Party petitions naming him the candidate for State Assembly in Manhattan's 11th Assembly District.

By this time, the newspapers had "forgotten" the courageous lawyer who had defended Angelo Hemdon, helped free the Scottsboro defendants and then went on to become a one-man perpetual demonstration against war and racism in New York City. But not the people. They knew Davis, remembered him and proved they were ready to fight for him as he had fought for and with them before the prison bars closed behind in July, 1951, one of the first Smith Act frameup victims.

"I KNEW BEN and I'm in the fight for him," a veteran Negro Democrat told a petition circulator. "That man has no business in jail. Why if it had not been for Ben Davis we would not have any housing projects."

The speaker, a neighbor of Davis in West 126th St., then took the petition he had signed and ob-



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

tained nine more signatures from his fellow party enrollees.

Further uptown, on 130th St., a woman who looked fifty-ish told the canvasser she had been a Democrat for 23 years, signed the petition and remarked:

"I want you to know that I fully disagree with Ben Davis in politics, but he has got a right to be on the ballot. I think I can get some of my friends to join me on that, too."

A MOVING SCENE was enacted on 118th St., one evening when a Freedom Party worker canvassed a blind man. In the

middle of the canvasser's introduction of the Davis program for peace and against Jim Crowism, the sightless man interrupted:

"Madam, I know just what Mr. Davis stood for. I know what you mean by peace in Korea. I'd like to do more than sign—I'd like to speak for Ben Davis, if you think that would help, although I've never been a speaker."

Jesse Gray, Davis' campaign manager, told this reporter that the blind man's name is now on the list of volunteer workers for the Freedom Party.

A YOUNG MAN in 130th St., was impatient when approached by canvasser's.

"Where have you been?" he asked. "Of course, I know Ben Davis. You remember when Mr. Davis came out of jail in 1949 and they had that torch light parade? I was in that parade."

The young man signed and joined the campaign truck as a speaker.

There were many who knew not only Ben Davis, but the late Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., who was a Republican political leader in Georgia. One of these was a pastor of a fairly large church who was canvassed on 8th Ave. He signed the petition and volunteered:

"I knew Ben and his father and loved both of them. I will take this matter up with my congregation so that those who live in Ben's district will know what they are signing when you come around."

CANVASSERS reported that more than a third of all persons approached were willing to aid the Davis campaign but would not sign out of fear of losing their jobs. One man who had signed a petition came in disturbed the next day asking that his name be removed. He explained that he was not opposed to the Davis campaign; he was willing to do anything aid; but he was sure to lose his job if his name was discovered on the petition. His name was removed and he made a cash donation to the Freedom Party.

More than one signer asked to be placed on the list of volunteer worker and admonished: "But be sure you do call us this time. This last time no one showed up." Others wanted literature about Davis and a number wanted to know more about Communism.

IN SEVEN election districts, more than one-third of the registered voters signed Davis petitions. And 23 percent of the 14,000-odd voters in the 11th A. D. signed.

There was a complete press blackout on the Davis campaign, but the memory of the former councilman was strong, and the community "grape vine" spread the news daily of the new phase in the fight for peace and equality. Davis was in jail, but the response of his neighbors proved that he was not isolated nor forgotten. Ben Davis is still politically active in Harlem.

YOU CAN end the war in Korea NOW!

peace referendum

Your Ballot

I want

a "cease fire" in Korea NOW with all remaining questions to be settled at an immediate peace conference.

I VOTE YES

☐

Mark Here

I VOTE NO

☐

Mark Here

This ballot and the results of the Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office. Your name is not required on your ballot.

I want further information on peace activities.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Issued as a public service by the AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE 125 West 72nd St., New York 23, N. Y.

PEACE REFERENDUM BALLOT issued by the American Peace Crusade, 125 W. 72nd St., New York City, has been issued in 250,000 copies in the first printing. The ballot calls for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, remaining questions to be settled by a peace conference. Results of the referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office.

Eisenhower, Stevenson Both Duck Key Issues

(Continued from Page 3)
"Until we get business brains in a 60-billion-dollar business . . . we are not going to save money," said Ike. He left no doubt that he will continue arming at the rate of \$60 billions a year.

A NEGRO CANDIDATE, feeling the pressure of hundreds of thousands demanding civil rights, asked Ike point blank what he would do about jimcrow in the District of Columbia.

A point blank question of this sort cannot be evaded. Eisenhower said he would "eliminate every vestige of segregation in the District of Columbia." The candidate was apparently so pleased with the answer that he momentarily forgot that Eisenhower as a five star general had opposed eliminating segregation in the armed forces.

Another candidate asked Eisenhower whether he planned to attack the Americans for Democratic Action whom he described as acting as "advisers" to the Democratic candidate.

"As far as I am concerned, I am never going to accept what I call Left Wingish, pinkish influence in our life," said the general. He said he would make it clear that people "must get away from that guy—that kind of thing and get back to Americanism."

This disposition to brand the moderate liberalism of ADA as not "Americanism" explains why Eisenhower can so readily accept McCarthy, Jenner and his vice presidential running mate, Sen. Richard Nixon of California. Only their particular brand of reaction

is acceptable as "true Americanism."

NO ONE asked Eisenhower how he would settle the Korean war, a question closest of all to millions of Americans. As a result all the voters have of the general's thinking on that score is his statements that Administration "bungling . . . trapped us into the Korean war."

Passing over the bipartisan responsibility for beginning U. S. intervention in Korea, Eisenhower in Philadelphia devoted himself to his plan for "averting more Koreans."

Since, as he argued, we are in war in Korea because we permitted U. S. forces to become "weak" in that area, his solution is to be strong militarily everywhere.

His program therefore not only fails to provide for an end to the Korean war but stokes the fires for world atomic war.

IN CONTRAST to Ike's bellicose statements, the speeches of Stevenson have had a deceptively peaceful ring. How really deceptive it can be realized when one compares them with the speeches and statements of Secretary of State Acheson and other spokesmen for the Truman foreign policy. Stevenson's foreign policy, it becomes clear, is exactly the foreign policy of the Truman administration and it is that foreign policy which has brought us to war in Korea and to the brink of world war. With respect to this policy, Eisenhower admits he has no fundamental disagreements.

At Portland, Stevenson took another swipe at Eisenhower's call for "liberation" of Eastern European countries from their people's governments. He called it "one of the most mischievous ideas that has been injected into this campaign." But he said the cold war must continue against these countries, a position which lit the fuse in Korea and threatens further conflagrations.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, Stevenson used the word "co-existence," an almost magic word to the peace-loving peoples of the world who see in collaboration between the U. S. and the USSR the only solution to world peace. But Stevenson explicitly dropped the prefix "peaceful" from the familiar

phrase, and his remarks showed he had robbed it of its peaceful content.

Co-existence does not mean the abandonment of the cold war, he said. The struggle will go on, and he cited the "necessity" of continuing the war in Korea until the Koreans accept the U. S. terms—the "necessity" of continuing to send guns and tanks and napalm bombs to the British and French imperialists in Malaya and Indo-China.

He said he was "proud" that the U. S. intervened in Korea, and he accused the Koreans of trying to "defeat us by prolonged negotiations and by exhausting our patience."

STEVENSON insisted he favored "negotiation and adjustment" of the issues between the U. S. and USSR. But in an earlier speech, before the campaign began, he elaborated his position by declaring he was for negotiation only from a "position of strength" meaning the occupation of strategic bases by heavily armed U. S. forces.

It is only in comparison with the Eisenhower blustering that these statements appear peaceful. Truman and Acheson have repeatedly declared they were open to "negotiation and adjustment," but always from a "position of strength." For some reason, the U. S. has never been sufficiently strong, in their opinion, to justify a frank and forthright, give-and-take, exchange with the representatives of the USSR, of the new China, of the peoples democracies, of the Korean peoples government.

As a result there has been the costly struggle in Korea, the high taxes, high prices, frozen wages, and the ever-present threat of a bigger more calamitous war.

ON THE ISSUES of Formosa and the recognition of the new China about which Stevenson was questioned in Portland, he revealed that this position is identical with that of the Truman-Acheson administration. He would never give up Formosa, and as for China "there's a lot of opposition" to recognizing the people's government.

Stevenson's statements for peace can be tested by all voters asking him to come off now for an immediate cease fire in Korea, with the "negotiation and adjustment" to continue until settlement is reached.

Those American voters, especially among labor and the Negro people, who prefer Stevenson, ought to put that demand before him.

and before Eisenhower, too, whenever they go.

If the clamor of the American people for peace in Korea should be voiced insistently enough, within the hearing of the major party candidates, they would be forced to accede or at least to take a public position on an issue which they have tried so hard to dodge.

Un-Americans Find Chicago 'Unfriendly'

CHICAGO.—Rebuffed and routed, the House Un-American Committee left Chicago, abandoning its scheduled two-week anti-labor witchhunt after three and one-half days. Dozens of subpoenaed witnesses were told not to appear and that the committee was suddenly leaving town.

The change in plans was announced Friday after the testimony of leaders of the packinghouse union here failed to produce the startling revelations the committee had promised.

The most telling blow against the probers' attempts to smash the Harvester strike was a spirited mass meeting on the previous night where Chicago unions, CIO and independent, rallied strongly to the support of the Harvester strikers.

The last labor witness called was Herbert March, organizer for the big Armour local in Chicago, who threw into the teeth of the committee members the charge that they had come here to disrupt the labor unions at a time when they were carrying on the most bitter struggle with the employers.

Acting committee chairman Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa) claimed that the committee had no such anti-labor intentions. Replied March:

"I have devoted my life to the building of the labor movement. If you think of any other reason why I have been called here, you're welcome to do so."

Shortly before this exchange, Rep. John S. Wood of Georgia, chairman of the committee, left the hearing with a sudden "heart attack"—which turned out to be a case of indigestion.

The committee members made it clear that they did not like the atmosphere of hostility and resistance in Chicago. Their first shock came on Tuesday morning when the hearing opening with a giant picket line around the federal building.

The pickets, most of them Harvester strikers, then marched up to the hearing room and staged a stormy demonstration which virtually drowned out the testimony of the first stoolpigeon who was then on the stand.

Three days later, the large rally in the UE Hall revealed that the redbaiting attack of the committee had boomeranged against the probers. Reports from the shops showed not one incident of hysteria against the shop workers or union leaders who had been named by the committee as "reds."

On the contrary, hatred and resentment against the committee mounted with each day of the hearing. A shop leader in one farm equipment plant was "hailed as a hero" after he had run the committee's gauntlet as an unfriendly witness.

Leaders of the CIO auto workers and shoe workers as well as spokesmen for many independent unions came to the rally to pledge their support for the embattled 30,000 Harvester strikers. The call then went out for a mass picketing demonstration at the Harvester

plants on Monday morning.

The Un-American Committee announced that instead of remaining in Chicago, they would call Chicago unionists to Washington to testify on October 15.

Their arrival here followed months of preparation and education in the shops here in which the pro-war and anti-labor purposes of the committee were explained to thousands of workers, illustrated by full reports on the record of the committee and of its members in Congress.

Mine, Mill

(Continued from Page 4)
for independent political action. While some of Stevenson's statements against McCarthyism and the Taft-Hartley law were welcomed, Clark continued:

"But at the same time the same Stevenson, in the same speech, failed to say one word about the Smith Act, the McCarran Committee, the House Un-American Committee and all the rest of the acts and bills and committees which stand for the same things that McCarthy does."

He urged the members to judge Republican, Democratic and Progressive Party candidates on the basis of the key issues of peace, civil liberties and labor rights listed by the union. He also pointed out that in a number of states where the unions membership is concentrated, Mine-Mill is in a balance of power position to influence the outcome of elections. He listed Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico and Idaho.

THE CONVENTION gave special attention to the part of Clark's report titled, "New Approach to Organizing." With the defeat of the raids that almost destroyed this union less than two years ago, consolidation of its 100,000 strength and considerable improvement of its financial position as income from per-capita runs nearly a million a year, Clark and Travis stressed the need of launching an organizing "offensive" and "thinking in terms of new horizons of growth."

Clark pointed out that the union's progressive stand has also furthered its economic objectives. The seventh round with settlements on the basis of eight cents an hour and some fringes for all but Kennecott; bring Mine-Mill's copper and brass workers substantially above the raises won by the steel workers since Korea and about five cents an hour above auto. A strike was authorized at Kennecott.

WIN CANADIAN STRIKE
VANCOUVER (ALN).—Vancouver carpenters won a 10-cent hourly wage increase and other concessions ending a 73-day walk-out, their longest strike in 24 years. The pay raise brought rates to \$2.10 an hour with the carpenters also winning room and board on out-of-town jobs for \$1 daily until Dec. 1.

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STANLEY THEATRE
A wonderful SALE on imported linens from Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium. At low prices. A wide selection of tablecloths in all sizes, and colors, sets, dish towels, and pillow cases.

Organizations should contact our wholesale department with regard to fund raising sales. We can help you to raise substantial sums of money thru the sale of these beautiful imported linens.

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HANDSOME FALL FABRICS
Cheaper than any place in New York City
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
ATTENTION all organizations. Camp Midvale. Nature Friends adult interracial camp offers its facilities to organizations for conventions, picnics, etc. at special reduced rates. For further information write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. (Only one hour from New York City.)

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PORTABLE AUTOMATIC DISHWASHER—stainless steel interior, on wheels. Reg. \$229.95. Spec. \$179.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR. 3-7819.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS
MANDOLIN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 108 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

SERVICES
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PAINTING and decorating by Zeka. Navarre 8-5344. ES. 7-1541.

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CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, reupholstered, springs fixed in your home. Reupholster. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE
Call for information and rates. 100 Broadway, New York 100.

Probers Told They Peril Schools

(Continued from Page 1)
faked headlines saying: "Teachers Linked to Spy Ring."

Indicative of the wide net which the witchhunters seek to cast was a question put by committee counsel Robert Morris to Louis Spindell, famed basketball star at City College, later with the professional Original Celtics, and in recent years coach of the basketball team at Straubemiller Textile H. S.

INVADE BALLOT RIGHTS

Spindell was asked if he were "active" in the American Labor Party. His counsel, Harold Cammer, who also served in the same capacity for other witnesses, promptly termed the query an invasion of the secrecy of the ballot, and pointed out that the ALP has candidates for the coming Presidential election. Ferguson refused to withdraw the question, however.

An atmosphere of union-busting hung heavy over the proceedings. All of the witnesses who appeared are or were members of the Teachers Union.

In a lengthy exchange with Ferguson and Morris, Case nailed the pro-war thought control drive at its core. Asked to commit himself on whether "Communists" should be permitted to teach in schools, he replied:

"A teacher should be judged

only on the basis of what he teaches in the classroom. I have a 25-year record I am proud of."

Asked the standard, hypothetical question favored by war-bent witchhunters—that is, whether he would "fight" for the U.S. in event of war with Russia, the teacher bluntly assailed the question as an insult to his loyalty. At the same time he declared that he refuses to believe that such a conflict, which "would be the end of civilization" could be possible.

The committee counsel demanded to know if Case was aware that there is a "war" on between "Communist China" and this country.

The teacher quietly replied: "I understand that there is an unnecessary war going on in Korea. I know that a lot of Americans and other boys are being killed unnecessarily in that conflict."

Ferguson himself was forced to hedge on a too-frank admission that the Truman government was arming for a war against the Soviet Union when the witness suggested that the Senator would not want to be saying that "we're preparing for a war with the Soviet Union." Ferguson lamely amended the remark to "preparing for the possibility. . . ."

Other witnesses, too, flayed the witchhunt into the schools as a cover-up for the real evils—overcrowding, lack of schools and facilities, underpayment of teachers, etc.

Heard by the committee, in addition to those mentioned, were Louis Cohen, Leonard Koegel, Mrs. Mary Daniman and Louis Relin.

Bella Dodd, the witchhunters' anti-union fingerman, was not present at the public hearing to see and hear New York's teachers rip into the enemies of freedom and democracy in the schools.

ASK WAGE RAISE

HONOLULU (ALN).—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union will call its members out on strike against Hawaiian sugar companies unless negotiations lead to a settlement in the near future. The 19,000 sugar workers, who voted 92.5 percent for a walkout, want a raise of 13 cents over the present 91 cents an hour. The sugar companies have offered 7 cents.

Howard Fast to Run in Bronx For Congress on ALP Ticket

Howard Fast, one of the most widely read authors in the world, this week announced his candidacy for Congress on the American Labor Party ticket from the 23rd C. D. in the Bronx. It was in the 23rd C. D. that Leo Isaacson, ALP candidate in the 1948



HOWARD FAST

special congressional elected, defeated the Democratic machine headed by boss Ed Flynn.

Fast, at a press conference at the Hotel Algonquin, said he was campaigning for the election of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, presidential and vice-presidential candidates, on the Progressive Party ticket. Declaring that this was the first time he had ever sought public office, Fast said he thought the "times we live in" called for "many more such non-professional entries into the political struggles for peace, freedom and democracy in America."

His major opponent, the Democratic Congressman Isidore Dollinger, Fast asserted, has a record of

supporting the Truman-Dulles war policies and voting for the drafting of "many thousands of our sons from the Bronx."

Fast said he would stump on street corners and in door-to-door canvassing for "an immediate cease-fire in Korea upon the present battle line."

Campaign headquarters have been established at the Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard.

For peace in Korea—trade with China — end to remilitarization of Japan

exchange greetings with delegates of India, Japan, Korea, China and delegates of 33 countries of the Asian and Pacific Region at the

New York-Peking

PEACE MEET

THURSDAY

SEPT. 25

8 P.M.

City Center Casino

135 West 55th St.

Dr. John A. Kingsbury

U.S. representative to preparatory meeting, will be chairman

Prominent Speakers

Entertainment

Admission 75 cents

Tickets at: 44th St. Bookfair, Jefferson School Bookstore

Sponsor: U.S. Sponsoring Committee for Participation in the Peace Conference of the Asian and Pacific Regions, 237 Seventh Avenue, N.Y.C.

"Ballot Box"
HOOTENANNY
and Dance
Sat., Sept. 27
Webster Hall

Concert and Reception
honoring
Mrs. PETER HARISIADES
Mrs. MARTIN YOUNG
victims of deportation hysteria
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13
8:30 P. M.
BRIGHTON CENTER
3200 Coney Island Ave.
Hear
MARTHA SCHLAMME
LEON BIBB
SERGEI MATUSEVICH
\$1.20 in advance; \$1.50 at door
NATIONAL WOMEN'S APPEAL
23 West 26th Street, N.Y.C.

For Peace and Freedom

FREE BEN DAVIS BIRTHDAY BALL

Friday, September 26

Paul Robeson

and other stars of Stage, Screen, Radio and TV

Music by: **CHARLIE PARKER** and His Strings

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th St. and 8th Ave.

Tickets: \$1.50 — Boxes \$6.00

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Lenox Florist, 314 Lenox Ave.

Freedom of the Press, 135 W. 125th Street

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE FOR AMNESTY

217 West 125th St., Room 209 MO 6-4200

Corliss Lamont to Talk At Astoria ALP Rally

Corliss Lamont, noted writer and educator, American Labor Party candidate for the U. S. Senate, will be the principal speaker at the Queens' Seventh Congressional District opening election rally at 8:15 p.m. Monday at Kneer's Ballroom, 32-10 Broadway, Astoria.

Lamont's talk will be devoted to the foreign policy and civil rights planks of the ALP.

The ALP Clubs of Astoria, Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City and Garden Bay, sponsors of the rally, also will present for the first time Cornelius McGillicuddy, machinist; Prof. Oscar Shaftal of Queens College and Joseph Bonvillian, State Assembly candidates, and Alfonso Burney, Ravenswood

Negro tenant leader, candidate for State Senate.

The meeting will be open to the public. Admission will be 25 cents.



Everybody Is Going . . .

to join in the fun and tribute to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on her 62nd Birthday

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HONOR ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN ON HER 62nd BIRTHDAY

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September 14

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75¢ CHILDREN FREE

All Day From 9 am to Dusk

62 FREE DOOR PRIZES

DIRECTION TO CASTLE HILL
By Subway: Lexington Avenue, Pelham Bay train to Castle Hill Avenue, Bus to picnic grounds.
By Car: Via Bruckner Blvd. to Castle Hill Ave. Follow arrows to picnic area.